Newport Mercury.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN AMERICA. ESTABLISHED BY FRANKLIN 1758.

VOLUME CLVIII.—NO. 29. NEWPORT, R. I., JANUARY 8, 1916. WHOLE NUMBER 8,793.

The Mercury.

—PUBLISHED BY—

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO

JOHN P. SANBORN, A. H. SANBORN, } Editors.

19 THAMES STREET, Newport, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with few more than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large, quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments, rendering so many households in this and other states, the Mercury space given to a reading is very valuable in many households.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 3 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Local Matters.

An Early Morning Fire.

The barn and carpenter shop on Princeton street, belonging to William H. Corcoran, was destroyed in a spectacular fire early Friday morning, the flames lighting up the northern end of the city for some time. The loss was practically total, including both the building and contents, as the fire had made such headway when discovered that it was impossible to remove anything from the building.

An alarm was sounded from box 25 at Broadway and Elliot place soon after 4.30 Friday morning. The motorized fire department made quick work of the long hill on Broadway, that has in the past taxed the strength of the department horses to the utmost, and soon had lines of hose on the burning building. There was a good water pressure and the pumpers were not called into action. As the flames were burning fiercely there was little that could be done except to pour on the water, and the flames soon died down. A horse that was stabled in the building perished in the flames.

The building was a two story structure, built a short time ago on the Stanton lands. The lower floor was used for a stable and the upper for a carpenter shop, but when the building was erected it was planned so that it could be made over into a dwelling house at some future time at small expense.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

To Clear Postoffice Site.

Although Postmaster Sullivan has sent to Washington bids for furnishing a temporary postoffice and for clearing the site for the new structure, nothing has as yet been heard from either. Tenants on the government property have been warned to vacate by the first of February, and it is probable that the work of clearing the site will be begun soon after that date. The indications are that the private buildings will be removed first, giving the federal officers a longer time to move into their temporary quarters.

The site for the temporary postoffice is a matter that is giving considerable concern. More than one tender was received and it will be up to the department officers at Washington to make the final selection. Inasmuch as much work must be done before the temporary building can be prepared for the use of the postoffice it is hoped that a decision may be reached soon and the contract signed so that the work can be begun.

Bad Mail Conditions.

The mail arrangements between Newport and the outside world, to express it mildly, are abominable. Most of the time for the past three weeks the New York and Boston mail that should be here at 6 o'clock in the morning has arrived at any old time between noon and night. There ought to be some remedy for this. Newport people should send to Washington a loud, long and strong protest.

The new automobile pumpers of the fire department had a chance to go into action on Friday night of last week, when the garage of Thomas B. Connolly on Greenough place was badly damaged by fire which destroyed two automobiles. As the land was high at that point the hydrant streams were insufficient to cope with the fire.

Rev. John B. Diman, headmaster of St. George's School, continues to improve, following his emergent operation for appendicitis in Chicago. He will probably be able to start for home in a short time.

Preparations are being made by the police department to move into the new Station, toward which they have been looking with anxious eyes for a long time.

The City Inauguration.

Mayor Boyle Again Inducted Into Office—New Changes in List of City Officers Elected—Chief Kirwin Won a Hard Contest.

The inauguration of the new city government was held on Monday with the usual ceremonies, Mayor Boyle being again inducted into office as the successor of Mayor Robert S. Burlingame. There was a good sized attendance at the inaugural ceremonies at noon, and also at the evening session, when the principal interest centered in the election of various city officers. Contrary to custom there was no session of the council in the afternoon, the members feeling that the routine business could be disposed of at the evening meeting without undue delay.

The election of city officers resulted in no important changes from the previous year except in the office of street commissioner, where Mr. Hamilton was not a candidate for re-election. All the other officers were re-elected, Chief Kirwin of the Fire Department having a substantial majority in spite of the strenuous fight that was put up against him.

The council chamber was decorated with palms and American flags for the inaugural ceremonies. Promptly at 12 o'clock City Clerk Fullerton called the council to order, and after credentials of the new members had been presented he administered the oath of office to them. For chairman of the council Thomas B. Congdon was the only nominee and was unanimously re-elected. He was sworn in by the City Clerk. Francis N. Fullerton was then unanimously re-elected City Clerk, and was sworn in by Chairman Congdon.

The Mayor and board of aldermen then entered the chamber, and Mayor Burlingame administered the oath to Mayor Boyle, who in turn called for the credentials and swore in the members of the board of aldermen. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain of the day, Rev. Father McHugh of St. Joseph's Church. Mayor Boyle then delivered his inaugural address, which is printed in full on another page of this paper.

The business of the council was resumed, and the resignation of John J. Peckham as a member of the council was accepted. A recess was then taken until 7.30 for the completion of the business of the first meeting.

At the evening session there were but two absentees, both members being out of the city. To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Francis S. Barker, the second ward delegation reported the election of Harry W. Boudreau, and to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John J. Peckham the third ward delegation reported the election of Charles E. Morrison.

The rules of last year were adopted without reading. The resolution fixing the salaries of various city officers was taken up and passed after a few increases. The salary of the assistant in the City Treasurer's office was raised from $1000 to $1200, that of the city sergeant was increased $200, and that of the assessors of taxes increased $200 each, other salaries remaining the same as last year. The ordinance making appropriations for running the city for January and February, before the budget is adopted, was passed after slight amendment to provide for the increases in salaries.

The usual routine resolutions were then passed to authorize the board of aldermen and other departments to start the the business of the year. A resolution was taken up, which directs the committee of 25 to keep the tentative budget down to the same total as last year, so as not to increase the tax rate. It was pointed out that in view of the increase in salaries, this was inconsistent but the chair decided that the vote was in favor of the resolution. An ordinance was adopted prohibiting the use of "one-man" cars in Newport, although the Public Utilities Commission has suspended a similar ordinance in Middletown. A number of recommendations from the board of aldermen were referred to the committee of 25. These included appropriations of $600 for repairs to the City Hall, $10,000 for the construction of the Washington street boulevard, $875 for installing a fire alarm bell in St. Augustin's Church. A resolution appropriating $1200 for the care of the city dump went to the committee of 25 to be considered in connection with the Almy's pond report.

An ordinance was adopted making the police department mechanician, engineer and driver members of the permanent police force. The committee on public utilities presented a report, and later a resolution making an appropriation of $3000 for carrying on the work of the committee was passed without reference to the committee of 25. Dr. Brackett made a protest against the manner in which business was being conducted, but nothing was done. A large number of reports were referred to the committee of 25, many of them without being read even by title. Among the reports referred was that of the Almy's pond commission, being accompanied by maps and blue prints.

Dr. Brackett wanted the report of the Collector of Taxes read, and after that had been done asked why so many small taxes had been unpaid. City Solicitor Sullivan explained that some of the men against whom personal property taxes had been assessed had either left town or had been found to have no property. There is no way of collecting such taxes except by proceeding against the property. Dr. Brackett then expressed dissatisfaction against allowing taxes to be assessed in this way, and the report was referred to the committee of 25 with the others. A large number of petitions for various improvements and other matters were referred to the committee of 25, many of them not even being on the docket.

The council then settled down to the business of electing city officers, which was the real cause for the large assemblage of spectators. There were fewer contests than usual, and consequently the election was completed more quickly, but some of the contests were unusually bitter.

The offices were quickly filled without opposition to the present incumbents, until that of street commissioner was reached. Here there were three candidates, John F. Sullivan, Francis I. Greene and Alexander J. Fludder. On the second ballot, Mr. Sullivan was elected, receiving 90 votes, to 72 for Mr. Greene, and 19 for Mr. Fludder. There were contests for city engineer, building inspector, and plumbing inspector, but without avail.

The real fight came over Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. In seconding the nomination of Deputy Chief Joseph S. Lawton to be chief, Dr. Beck went at some length into the matter of fire department re-organization and told of the qualifications of Mr. Lawton for the office. Mr. J. Joseph M. Martin seconded the nomination of Chief Kirwin, and made one of the most interesting speeches ever heard in the council chamber. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Kirwin, and did not hesitate to pay his respects to his detractors. At times he was interrupted by objections but continued in much the same vein. Chief Kirwin was re-elected, receiving 128 votes to 64 for Deputy Chief Lawton, the result being greeted with great applause.

Steady progress was then made with the election, although there were several other contests. It was thought that William F. Tripp would make a strong showing against William H. Tobin for member of the license commission, but Mr. Tobin was re-elected by 121 to 68. The vacancy on the commission for the Henderson Home caused by the death of Albert K. Sherman, was filled by the election of his son, Dr. William A. Sherman, who received 147 votes to 19 for Peter King.

After the election of officers was completed, Chairman Congdon announced the re-appointment of Sergeant William H. Wilcox as messenger of the council, and also named the new committee of 25. Several members named on the committee declined to serve, but the committee was finally made up as follows:

First ward—George W. Bacheller, Jr., George M. Battens, Fletcher W. Lawton, Fred W. Winsor, Thomas E. Sherman.

Second ward—Edward A. Sherman, William G. Landers, William G. Kerr, Harold A. Peckham, John H. Scannevin.

Third ward—Horace P. Beck, Max Levy, William Andrews, Jr., J. Alton Barker, Harry A. Titus.

Fourth ward—David P. Connerton, John P. Casey, Thomas J. Williams, Francis J. Harrington, William Williams.

Fifth ward—Mortimer A. Sullivan, James W. Sullivan, J. Joseph M. Martin, William H. Honnen, Edward A. Martin.

The list of officers elected is as follows:

City Clerk—F. N. Fullerton.
Deputy City Clerk—Cornelius W. R. Callahan.
City Treasurer—John M. Taylor.
City Solicitor—Jeremiah A. Sullivan.
Street Commissioner—J. F. Sullivan.
Judge of Probate—Mortimer A Sullivan.
Probate Clerk—Duncan A. Hazard.
Collector of Taxes—Edward W. Higbee.
City Engineer—Roland J. Easton.
Inspector of Buildings—Mortimer D. Sullivan.
Chairman of Assessors of Taxes, (three years)—John E. O'Neill.
City Physician—Francis A. Keenan.
City Sergeant—William E. Mumford.
Inspector of Plumbing—Joseph P. Carney.
Inspector of Nuisances—George C. Shaw.
Chief Engineer of Fire Department—Andrew J. Kirwin.
Harbor Master—Thomas Shea.
Member of License Commission, three years—William H. Tobin.
Superintendent of City Cemeteries—Bowen B. Sweet.
Gate Keeper at Elm and Fourth Street—Thomas Donohue.
Gate Keeper at Poplar and Fourth Streets—James E. Weaver.
Assistant Gate Keeper—Jeremiah O'Leary.
City Bell Ringers—Thomas McCarthy, Frederick P. Lee, Henry B. Rice, Harry Horgan.
City Auditors—George W. Bacheller, Jr., Abner L. Bloom.
Member of the Returning Board, (three years)—George M. Battens.
Overseers of the Poor—Benjamin P. Downing, 3d., Edward B. Peckham, Philip F. Clarke, M. D.
Commissioner of Sinking Fund—Edward A. Sherman, three years; H. G. Wilke, for unexpired term of P. J. Boyle.
Keeper of City Asylum—Ira W. Wilbor.
Member of Board of Health, five years—Rufus B. Darrah, M. D.
Keeper of City Clocks—George M. Simpson.
Inspector of Kerosene—John J. O'Connell.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—John J. O'Connell.
Dog Constable—George C. Hallock.
Surveyor of Highways—J. F. Sullivan.
City Surveyors of Land—William H. Lawton, William P. Bullum, Roland J. Easton.
Surveyor of Round Timber and Spars—William M. Arnold.
Commissioner of Newport School Fund (three years)—Thomas P. Peckham.
Fence Viewer—Thomas H. Reagan.
Pound Keeper—George C. Hallock.
Keeper of Powder House—Chief engineer of fire department.
Board of Commissioners of Henderson Home—Thomas B. Congdon, Rev. Edward A. Higney, T. Fred Knull, Darius Baker, William A. Sherman.
Gauger of Casks—John J. Connell.
Packer of Fish—George H. Draper.

Marketmen Arrested.

The action of the State bird commissioners in prosecuting violators of the game laws resulted in the arrest of two Newport men as a part of the State-wide campaign. Three warrants were served on Mr. James J. Rooney, who conducts a large market on Thames street, and five on Mr. Gardiner B. Reynolds, the manager of the Seaside Market. A search of the premises was made in both cases and whatever prohibited game was found was taken for evidence. When arraigned in the District Court both men pleaded not guilty and were released on bail. On the same day six other men were arrested in other parts of the State, charged with similar violations of the game laws.

Funeral services for Albert K. Sherman were held at the Second Baptist Church on Sunday afternoon and were attended by a very large gathering. Rev. Franklin G. McKeever, D. D., officiated, and music was rendered by a quartet consisting of Miss Cora Gosling, Miss Rowena MacLellan, Dr. H. H. Luther, and Mr. Daniel U. Boone. There were many very beautiful floral tributes. The bearers were Messrs. William B. Franklin, William P. Carr, George W. Sherman, Henry C. Stevens, William H. Hammett, Thomas P. Peckham, James P. Taylor and Dr. M. H. Sullivan.

Work has been begun on the extensive improvements to the Masonic Temple on School street. A new slate roof is being put on, and this part of the work is nearly finished. A slight change to the main doors to the building has been made by placing battens for stops instead of having the double swing style, and this results in keeping much cold out of the main corridor. Later on, work will be begun on the interior of the building, it being the intention to make the large room on the third floor the handsomest lodge room in New England.

The new committee of 25 of the representative council will begin its duties next Tuesday evening, when organization will be effected and the committee will be divided up into sub-committees to expedite the work. Inasmuch as the representative council raised some salaries and later passed a resolution directing the committee to keep the total budget down to the same amount as last year, it is expected that the committee will have a rather difficult job.

Mrs. M. R. Gavitt has been sent to the Newport telephone exchange by the management of the Providence Telephone Company to succeed Mr. Arthur S. Bacheller as chief operator here. Mr. Bacheller, who has held that position for ten years, will be transferred to the maintenance department.

Commodore Arthur Curtiss James recently purchased the Glover lands in the "Neck" section, adjoining his own estate on Beacon Hill. It is his intention to erect two attractive cottages there in the spring, and these will be occupied by friends of his during the summers.

Mr. T. Shaw Safe has been very critically ill with pneumonia at his residence on the Cliffs, but is now reported as progressing favorably. Mrs. Safe has been very ill for several months.

Steamer Plymouth has taken her place on the Fall River Line replacing the Priscilla which has come into the dock for an overhauling.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Coggeshall have returned from Joliet, Ill., where they have been visiting Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton King.

Superior Court.

Monday was motion day in the Superior Court, Judge Sweeney presiding. There was not a great deal of business to come before the court at this time, some assignments being made and a few cases being entered as settled.

There was a hearing in the equity case of George H. Mead vs. James Coyle executor and others. It appeared that Mead was named in the will of the late George Babcock Hazard, a legacy of $1000 being bequeathed to him to be paid on his 25th birthday, which occurred on December 10, 1914. The legacy had not been paid and it was suggested that this should be made a lien on the real estate. For the respondents, it was said that the executor and the personal property were both outside the State and that this court had no jurisdiction; it was also said that the suit should have been brought under the common law instead of in equity. The well known case of Pauline I. Curley vs. James Coyle executor, which was tried in 1903, was cited by both sides. The Court decided that Mead was entitled to his legacy, the only question being how to proceed.

Board of Aldermen.

The board of aldermen has not yet completed its organization for the year, a deadlock existing over the election of a president of the board. Several ballots have been taken, but always with the same result, three votes for William A. Hanley and three for John E. Leddy. It is doubtful if the deadlock will be broken at present.

At the weekly meeting of the board on Thursday evening considerable business was disposed of. Aldermen Kirby and Peckham were made a committee on fire department and to them was referred the report of the fire department re-organization commission. This same committee also received a communication to the board from Chief Kirwin making a number of recommendations and suggestions regarding purchases and repairs for the department. Chief Kirwin also reported that the pastor of St. Mary's Church had refused admission to members of the fire department who went to the church to wind the striker for the department which is mounted in the bell tower. Aldermen Kirby and Leddy were appointed a committee to interview Father Ward in regard to the matter.

Street Commissioner John F. Sullivan reported to the board that the owner of the premises north of the present dump had offered the use of his land for a dumping place, and that this will be sufficient for a number of years.

Considerable routine business was transacted, including the approval of weekly bills and pay rolls.

Malhone Lodge Installation.

Grand Warden Edward M. Donovan, District Deputy Grand Warden William H. Fiske, Grand Secretary Robert W. Syddall, and Grand Guide Arthur Fitton of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, New England Order of Protection, came to Newport on Thursday evening to visit Malhone Lodge, No. 93, and install the newly elected officers. Following the installation, addresses were made by the visitors and others, and a social hour was enjoyed.

The new officers of the Lodge are as follows:

Past Warden—John H. Whitmarsh.
Warden—Ezra R. Hearson.
Vice Warden—Ethel M. King.
Secretary—Etta L. Campbell.
Financial Secretary—Walter S. Langley.
Treasurer—Elizabeth C. Goddard.
Chaplain—E. L. James.
Guide—George B. Hanover.
Guardian—A. L. Barker.
Sentinel—Harry C. Knull.
Trustee for three years—Henry T. Maxwell.

The three-masted schooner Winchester, of Ellsworth, Maine, went ashore in the East river during the gale of Wednesday night, having dragged her anchors. She lies between Black Point and Sandy Point, and it is a question if she can be gotten off in safety. The crew were taken off by the cutter Acushnet Thursday evening, the cutter standing by the vessel all night. Work of lightering the Winchester, in hopes of floating her, will be pushed as rapidly as possible, but a bad wind would make her condition very serious.

The new John Clarke school on Mary street is reaching a stage where the end will soon be in sight. The work now is almost entirely on the interior where large gangs of mechanics are engaged on the interior finish. Some of the window sash has been set in place, which gives a better idea of the general appearance of the building. The structure will be completed in the spring and will be furnished during the the summer ready for occupancy at the opening of the school year in September.

Have you learned to write 1916 yet without making a mistake?

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

New Year's greetings were sent Rev. John B. Diman on Saturday last by St. Columba's Guild and he, in turn, sent a telegram on Sunday morning to Mrs. J. Willis Peckham, acting president of the Guild, thanking its parishioners for their thought of him. He extended his best wishes to them all for the coming year. Mr. Diman, who is at the Wesleyan Memorial Hospital, Chicago, where he was very hurriedly operated upon for appendicitis on December 24th, "is doing nicely," he stated in his message.

There was a celebration of the quarterly communion at the Methodist Episcopal church last Sunday. The attendance at the Sunday School and at the afternoon service did not exceed fifty, as the roads were very unsafe owing to the thick coating of ice. Some of the people walked to church, fearing to drive, the footing for even sharpened horses being insecure.

Middletown had its usual representation at the winter's Farmers' Institute at Kingston College last week. Those who go are very enthusiastic about the benefits to be derived from attending these special winter courses.

Mrs. Edward Almy entertained, as has been her yearly custom, the Oliphant Club, on Friday last at its birthday anniversary meeting. This usually takes place in December but was postponed this year owing to the closing exercises of the Oliphant School. The Club having been founded upon Whittier's birthday (18 years ago) the program each year is devoted to the poet, and this year was entitled "The Whittier Country." Literary guessing games followed the program. Mrs. John R. Coggeshall and Mrs. Edward Thurston receiving prizes for the largest number of correct answers. The program was arranged by the President, Mrs. Kate C. Bailey, and the games by Miss Charlotte A. Chase. Mrs. Almy, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. George W. Thurston, served light refreshments. The meeting this week, a New Year's Social, will be in charge of Mrs. Sarah B. White at Newtown.

Residents along Honeyman Hill and the Boulevard are complaining of a lack of police protection, unknown persons having attempted to enter several of the houses in that vicinity after dark. In two places the man was discovered at the window which he had evidently reached by a ladder. All attempts at a private capture have as yet been unavailing.

Mr. Edward J. Peckham had a very narrow escape from death on Saturday last, while assisting at the moving of an old building at the farm of his brother, Mr. W. Clarence Peckham. The rachet of the jack failed to work properly, just as the building was being put down on its new foundation, and the handle flew back striking him violently in the head very near the temple. He was rendered unconscious, in which condition he remained until near noon Sunday, the doctor keeping his head packed in ice all night. He was cared for at his brother's home until Monday when he was taken to his own home on Paradise avenue, near by. He has not been out of doors since but is getting along nicely.

The quartette of men, Arthur A. Sherman, foreman, working through the county, under the State Board of Agriculture, in search of the brown tail moth, completed Middletown, their last town, this week. They report a decrease in the pest, only half as many having been found as last year.

The annual meeting of the Free Library Association was held on Monday evening, there having been a small attendance owing to the unsafe condition of the roads. Both the officers and the trustees were unanimously re elected as follows: Henry L. Chase, president; Mrs. Kate C. Bailey, vice president. Albert L. Chase, secretary; John L. Simmons, treasurer; trustees, Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester, Miss Amina Chase, Mr. G. Alvin Simmons. It was voted to authorize the expenditure of $100 for the current expenses for the coming year. The special committee, Mrs. Kate Thurston and Miss Charlotte A. Chase, authorized to solicit funds for the benefit of the library, announced the receipt of $169.68, $30 of which was received from a chowder supper. Five dollars was donated by the "A. D. Club," who hope to contribute a similar sum early this year, and $10 was given by Col. Wm. Barton Chapter, D. A. R., for the purchase of children's books, 10 volumes having been secured with this sum. The State appropriation was announced as $123, and the volumes circulated the past year as 2107.

The annual installation of the officers of Aquidneck Grange will be held at the town hall on next Thursday evening.

Providence Journal Almanac.

The Providence Journal Almanac for 1916 is as usual a very interesting volume. Following the plan adopted last year the Almanac contains much information of a general nature, in addition to the pages prepared especially for Rhode Island people which are printed on a different colored paper. The volume is really an encyclopedia of useful information on almost every topic under the sun. Of especial interest is a resume of the events of the great European war; also a summary of the United States diplomatic negotiations in Mexico. The book is a very convenient one to have at hand and will be found of value on many occasions.

The sun will rise one minute earlier to-morrow morning. By the first of February it will rise at 7.00 o'clock fifteen minutes earlier than at present.

Mr. Reginald C. Vanderbilt spent New Years at Sandy Point Farm.

The RED MIST

A TALE OF CIVIL STRIFE

By RANDALL PARRISH

ILLUSTRATIONS By C. D. RHODES

COPYRIGHT A. C. McCLURG & CO.

CHAPTER IV.

Into the Enemies' Hands.

The major lay dead, with my blood-stained revolver — evidently the weapon which had struck the blow—lying beside him. Dawn would reveal the deed, and I would be discovered alone in the house. Only my wakefulness, my desire to investigate, had interfered with the complete success of this hideous plan. Taylor had prepared himself for this emergency, had deliberately taken the weapon for that very purpose. Where had the fellow gone? And what had become of the negro?

I stood there, lamp in one hand and revolver in the other, staring down at the dead face of this man who had once been my father's friend. Out of the mist floated the face of the girl, the girl who had waved to me in the road. The vision brought back to me coolness and determination. I felt through the pockets of the dead man and found a knife, keys and a roll of bills untouched, but not a scrap of paper. On the floor, partially concealed by one arm, was a large envelope, unaddressed, roughly torn open. It was some document, then, the murderer sought, and he had fled with it in his possession.

Intent now on my one purpose of discovery, my mind active and alert, I began a rapid search of the house. The front door was fastened and barred, proving Taylor had not left that way. There was but one other room on that floor, a kitchen in considerable disorder, as though the servant had made no effort to complete his work; but its outer door stood unlatched. Sam must have gone with the mountaineer in his hasty flight—must be equally guilty. This was the only conclusion possible, and the knowledge that I was left there alone rendered my own position precarious. Harwood had surely never ventured into this doubtful region without having soldiers within call, no doubt in the village, who, if he failed to appear when expected, would search for him. Before they came, and made discovery of the dead body, I must be safely beyond reach. If found there, no defense, no asseveration of innocence, would ever save me from condemnation. Their vengeance would be swift and merciless.

Thinking now only of my own escape unobserved, I felt my way into the night with my bundle. This would be Federal territory; or if not, already, my night's ride would bring me well within their lines before dawn. I slipped instantly out of the soiled suit of gray and donned the immaculate blue, buckling the belt about my waist, and securely hooking the saber. Then I scooped out a hole in the soft dirt and buried the old uniform, tearing my pass into shreds, scattering the fragments broadcast.

It was so lonely and still all about that I felt a return of confidence, a renewed courage. The house behind me, and the stable before, were mere outlines, scarcely discernible through the gloom. Once safely in the saddle, I circled the gloom of the house silently, and followed the roadway to the gate.

Not a light gleamed in any direction and I could recall no other house near by. While it remained in view I could not remove my eyes from the mansion I had just left, or forget the dead body lying there in the dark. The shying of my horse at the gate caused me to note the black something lying against the post. At first I deemed it a mere shadow, but the animal would not respond even to the spur, and I dismounted better to ascertain the cause of his fright. The negro lay there, dead as his master, a knife thrust in his heart. Then it was Taylor alone who had done the foul deed.

There was nothing I could do but flee swiftly through the night. My own position was now far too desperate to permit of my giving any alarm, or seeking to trace the murderer. To fall into Union hands would be my death warrant, irrespective of Harwood's fate, and my duty lay in carrying out the orders of "Old Jack." To allow myself to be captured would spoil everything.

I rode toward Hot Springs as rapidly as I dared, watchful of every deepening shadow, until I came to the first straggling houses. These were dark and silent, and not so much as a dog barked as I walked my horse cautiously forward toward the main street. I saw but one dim light streaming through an uncurtained window of what looked like a law office, and passed close enough to learn that a group of men within were playing cards. It was highly probable these belonged to the major's escort. I passed the place unobserved and rode on into the night, feeling I had escaped from immediate danger. At what I took to be the tavern corner I discovered the road leading to the left and turned in that direction, assured that it would lead directly into the heart of Green Briar. The road ran through thick woods, the darkness intense, and as the way was silent and seemed deserted I gave the animal the spur.

I must have loped along thus for ten minutes, all thought of pursuit already dismissed, and my mind occupied with plans for the future, when the woods suddenly ended in a bare ridge, the ribbon of road revealing itself under the soft glow of the stars. I know not why I heard no sound of warning, but at the instant, a half dozen shadows loomed up blocking the path. I barely had time to rein in my horse before we were interminglied, the surprise evidently mutual, although one of the newcomers was swift enough to seize my animal's bit, and hold him plunging in fright. I clung to the stirrups, aware of the flash of a weapon in my face, and an oath uttered in a gruff voice.

"In God's name! where did you come from? Here, Snow, see what this fellow looks like."

The speaker had a wide-brimmed hat, drawn low over his face, and a cape concealed his uniform. But



I Picked It Up Wonderingly. It Was My Own.

Snow wore the cap of the Federal cavalry, and I knew I had fallen into Yankee hands.

"I have no objection to telling you my name and rank," I said coldly, "but lower that gun first; I am in uniform."

The rather contemptuous tone of voice employed had greater effect on the fellow than the evidence of his eyes. His arm fell to his side, although he still retained a grasp on my bridle.

"So I see," but with no cordiality in the words. "But that is hardly convincing. Federal officers are rare birds who ride these roads alone. Who are you, sir, and why are you here?"

"Perhaps I may be privileged to ask first by what authority you halt and question me?"

He laughed, and waved the weapon he still held toward the others of his party.

"Our force alone is sufficient authority I should suppose. However, I will set your mind at rest—I am Captain Fox, in command of a detachment of the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry."

"Oh, yes," I responded more pleasantly, "of General Ramsay's command. You know Major Harwood, no doubt?"

"We are of his escort," both suspicion and command lost before my cool assurance. "You are in the service, sir?"

"Third United States cavalry; on recruiting detail. I was to meet Harwood at Hot Springs, but was told he had gone to Green Briar."

"By whom?"

"A scout I met by chance; he gave the name Taylor."

The captain swore grimly, glancing across my horse into the face of the trooper opposite.

"Well, this stumps me!" his voice grown suddenly harder. "It doesn't sound straight, for we left him safely in Hot Springs an hour before sundown, and he had no purpose at that time except to wait there for Taylor. Do you carry any papers?"

I drew the official envelope from my pocket, and held it out to him calmly. He opened the flap.

"A little light, Snow—yes, a match will do."

The flame lit up their faces—the officer a thin-faced man with mustache and imperial, his teeth oddly prominent; the trooper older in years, but smooth-shaven, with deep-set eyes and square chin. Their uniforms were dusty and well worn. The others, clustered behind, remained mere shadows. The captain took in the nature of the document at a glance, and I marked a change in his expression before the match went out.

"Oh, I see—you are Lieutenant Raymond. Got to us earlier than you expected. Find many recruits north?"

"No," I answered, taken completely by surprise, but managing to control my voice. "That was why I thought I might accomplish more in this section. Those counties have been combed over." I hesitated an instant, and yet it was best for me to learn what I could. "I was not aware, captain, that my projected visit had been announced."

He laughed, and the second match went out, leaving us again in darkness.

"Nor was it, officially; merely a friendly letter from an officer on Heitzelman's staff to our major asking for you a friendly reception. Camp gossip brought the news to me. You knew Harwood?"

"No; only General Ramsay advised me to confer with him, because of his intimate knowledge of this section. He belonged, I believe, in Green Briar?"

"Yes, we were at his place yesterday; south of Lewisburg. What sort of a looking man was this fellow Taylor?"

I described him minutely, hoping for some recognition, but the captain did not appear to recall any such character.

"We have only been in this region a few months," he said, in explanation, "and I don't remember any such chap. He is none of Ramsay's scouts. What do you say, Snow?"

"Only man like that I've heard of, sir, is old Ned Cowan, and it ain't likely he's left the mountains to go into 'Old Jack's' camp."

Fox laughed, as though the idea amused him.

"Hardly. Cowan is too well known to take the risk. Either side would hang the hound on sight. Well, let's ride along into Hot Springs. You'll come with us, lieutenant?"

There was no excuse left me, no reason that I could urge for riding on alone westward. Indeed, before I could clearly collect my thoughts, I was in the midst of the horsemen, slowly moving east once more over the dark road. Riding as rapidly as the darkness made possible, we clattered into the deserted street at Hot Springs, and Fox cursed vigorously the negligent guard. The sergeant knew little of where Major Harwood had gone, as he had given no orders, and not even intimated the probable time of his return. When last seen he was riding out the south road accompanied only by his servant.

Fox swore again, and ordered the men into saddle, and we swung out at a sharp trot along the dirt pike. I rode next him, but the captain was in such rage I kept silent, knowing well the tragic discovery soon to be revealed. The gray dawn began to steal about us, making objects near at hand visible, and revealing the tired faces of the cavalrymen. There was sufficient light to enable us to perceive the gloomy house in the oak grove, and the motionless form lying beside the gate. Fox drew up his horse with a jerk, and leaned forward staring.

"My God, men!" he exclaimed, choking. "That's Harwood's nigger. Turn the body over, Green—ah! the poor devil was knifed. Here, a half dozen of you, unsling carbines and follow me—there's been dirty work done. Sergeant, don't let your men destroy those hoofprints in the road. Lively now, lads!"

I advanced with them up the driveway, fearful that if I held back it might later be commented upon. The front door refused admittance, but we entered from the rear. Everything within was exactly as I had left it, and in the parlor, still dark because of closed blinds, lay the lifeless body of Harwood. Fox fell upon his knees beside the motionless form, ordering the windows thrown open, his hands touching the lifeless flesh.

"Dead for hours," he exclaimed in a tone of horror, turning his gaze upon me. "Struck from behind—see, Raymond. What in God's name can this mean?"

He began searching the pockets.

"Not robbery—for here is money, and a watch. But the papers are gone, every scrap of them." He looked about at the men. "The major had his papers with him, did he not, Chambers?"

"Yes, sir," and the young, boyish soldier addressed straightened up. "I was with him when he put on citizen's clothes and he slipped a big buff packet into his pocket."

Fox's bewildered glance met mine.

"Do you know what that packet contained, captain?" I questioned.

"I do not know. Harwood expected to meet Taylor here at Hot Springs, but I think there were others to be here also. The major kept his own counsel, but something I overheard caused me to believe his engagement with Taylor was of a more private nature. Chambers was his clerk, perhaps he knows."

The lad shook his head, his eyes on the dead man.

"I'm certain those papers were not meant for him, sir," he answered



"Not Robbery, for Here Is Money and a Watch."

slowly. "They were to be given to a scout named Dailey. It was some other business that brought the major here all alone—but he never told me."

There was nothing further to be discovered, and Fox realized the necessity of haste. His orders were prompt. Four men were detailed to bury the body, and then rejoin the column as soon as possible. The others were marched back to the gate, and remounted.

It was an hour later when we came suddenly to the fork, the south branch leading over a long clay hill, the west along a rocky ridge. Fox sprang to the ground and followed the faint prints of the horse we were pursuing for a hundred yards on foot. Some cattle had passed southward, but there was a defect in the shoe of the animal Taylor rode clearly revealed in the clay. The captain came back, a grim smile on his lips.

"The cuss was no Johnny Reb," he said shortly. "That was what I was afraid of, but now I know what to do. We'll save our horses, men, for this is going to be a long ride—that murdering devil is headed for the Green Briar. This is the lower Lewisburg road." He swung up into saddle. "Green, take three men ahead with you, and keep half a mile in advance. Watch out carefully, for there may be graybacks along here. Going with us, lieutenant?"

"About the best thing I can do," I replied readily, "my orders were for Green Briar and Fayette."

"All right, then, but they had small respect for your life when they sent you in there. From all I hear it is like a menagerie of wild animals broken loose—good fighting anywhere. Only trouble will be there is so much at home there will be no need for the boys to enlist. However, that's your affair, not mine." His eyes surveyed his men keenly. "Loosen carbines! Forward march! Trot!"

Silently, save for the jingle of accouterments and the thud of horses' feet, we rode westward, sunlight flecking the dusty uniforms. The pike dipped down into a hollow and, climbing the hill beyond, appeared the figures of the four scouts. Far away was the haze of the mountains.

CHAPTER V.

The Night Attack.

The incidents of that ride do not remain with me in any special clearness of detail. We rode steadily, keeping well together, conscious that in all probability we were watched by hostile eyes, peering out from behind rock and thicket. We foraged through deserted shacks, finding poor reward, yet managed to subsist, although with hunger unsatisfied. The men grumbled and Fox swore, as, long before night came, he comprehended the fact that we were on a fool's errand; that his little squad was being lured deeper and deeper into a hostile country, but no opportunity to turn aside presented itself. The night overtook us in the midst of a mountain solitude. The scouts had discovered a spring at the bottom of a rocky hollow, and there Fox reluctantly ordered camp to be made, the horses finding scant pasturage beyond. The grumbling and cursing soon ceased, however, and those not on duty slept fitfully. I made the round of the sentries with Fox, slipping and stumbling over the rough way, through the darkness.

"This weird place gets on the nerves," he said, as if half ashamed of the confession. "Do you know, Raymond, I have felt for the last hour as if we were riding into some trap." He glanced nervously behind him. "I don't believe there has ever been a Federal detachment down as far as this before. We're in old Ned Cowan's country."

"Confederate?" I asked, interested at once by the name.

"Heaven knows! To the best of my belief the fellow doesn't give a whoop for either side. He's just a natural born devil and this war gave him a chance to get the hell out of his system. Still, I guess, he calls himself a Reb."

"And his followers?"

"Mountain men mostly, together with a bunch of deserters and conscripts from both sides. Nobody knows how big a band he has, but it would take an army to run them out of these mountains. We had orders to do it—but piffle! Ramsay came down as far as Fayette Court House with a regiment of infantry, and a cavalry guard, and sent out a flag of truce asking the old devil to come in and talk with him. He actually did come; rode right up to headquarters, with a dozen of his ragged followers, heard what Ramsay had to say, and then simply told the general to go to hell, and rode off again."

"Were you there? Did you see the men?"

"No, but the sergeant did; he was detailed at that time as headquarters' orderly."

"Yes," I said, determined on my course. "I was talking with Hayden during the noon halt. He described Cowan to me, and I believe he is the same man I encountered at Hot Springs, Captain Fox—the fellow Taylor we are in pursuit of."

The captain stared into the black night, silent for several minutes.

"I've been suspecting the same thing for the last three hours," he admitted at last slowly, "and that he hoped we would follow him. The fellow hasn't ridden fast, and has purposely left a plain trail. More than that he was expected along this road and there were relays of horses waiting. He only changed once, but he was met by another party near that ruined mill. Ever since then I have felt that we were being watched by unseen eyes. Did you observe the curl of smoke to our right just before dark—how it rose and fell in rings?"

"I saw the smoke, yes—a thin spiral, but supposed it to be from the chimney of some mountain shack."

"Well, it was not. That was an outside fire, and the smoke was smothered and then thrown up by blankets. That is their way of signaling. I tell you, lieutenant, this murder of Harwood is more than an army matter. It was either the culmination of a feud—done for personal revenge—or else the major had papers in his possession bearing on the situation here that could only be gained over his dead body. The man who killed him was old Ned Cowan."

"But Harwood must have known him," I protested.

"Of course he did; they were neighbors before the war and met there by appointment. For all I know the major may have had some confidential communication from the war department. God knows what it was. All I am sure about is that I would give a good deal to be out of this fix right now and twenty miles to the north of here."

We sat there for half an hour discussing the matter and endeavoring to convince ourselves the danger was less than we imagined. There was nothing to be done but wait for daylight. Finally Fox crept forth again to make another round of the pickets, to assure himself they were alert, and before he returned I had fallen asleep.

The chill of the night awoke me, cold and shivering. The wind had arisen and swept down the funnel in which I lay with an icy breath against which my single blanket afforded no protection. The man who had been lying next me was gone, and so there must have been a change of guard while I slept. I could distinguish, dimly outlined against the sky, the overhanging rock-wall which inclosed our camp, and the deeper shade of a cleft a yard or two to my left, where the dead trunk of a tree stood like a gaunt, ugly sentinel.

As I lay staring the figure of a man slipped out from behind its protection and, dropping on hands and knees, crept forward across the open space. Another and another followed, mere ghostlike shadows, scarcely appearing real. For the instant I doubted my eyesight, imagined I dreamed. Then, before I could raise voice in alarm, a rifle spat viciously, the red flame of its discharge cleaving the night. A fusillade followed and in the flare I caught grotesque glimpses of men leaping forward, and there was a confused yelling of voices, a din of noise.

I was upon my knees, revolver in hand, but in the melee below could not distinguish friend from foe—alike they were a blur of figures, one instant visible, the next obscured. Yet there could be no doubt as to the final ending of the struggle. Taken by surprise, outnumbered, the little squad of troopers would be crushed, annihilated. Nor was there reason why I should sacrifice myself in their defense—a valueless sacrifice. My choice was instantly made, as there flashed to my mind what my fate would be if I ever fell into Cowan's hands attired in Federal uniform.

On hands and knees I crept to the cleft in the rock wall and began to clamber up over the irregular rocks. The shouts and yells, the cries for mercy, the sound of blows, grew fainter and finally ceased altogether. Leaning back and looking down I could perceive nothing in the black void. A voice shouted an order, but it sounded far off and indistinct. I was in a narrow gully, the incline less steep than amid the rocks below, and could perceive the lighter canopy of the sky not far above me.

As I crept out into the open space someone touched a match to a pile of dry limbs in the cove below, and the red flames leaped high, revealing the scene. I caught a glimpse of it—staring down as though I clung at the mouth of hell, seeing moving black figures, and the dark, motionless shadows of dead men. The one glimpse was enough, the fearful tragedy of it smiting me like a blow, and I turned and ran, stumbling over the rough ground, my only thought that of escape.

There were stars in the sky, their dim light sufficient to yield some faint guidance. My course led me close beside the edge of the ridge. Here the ground fell away to the banks of a shallow stream and some instinct of woodcraft led me to wade down with its current for a considerable distance, until the icy water drove me to the bank once more. I knew I had covered several miles and was beyond pursuit and safe from discovery. I remained there until dawn, the first gray light giving assurance that my flight had been to the north along the foothills. From the ridge top a wide vista lay revealed of rough, seemingly uninhabited country, growing more distinct as the light strengthened. There was no house visible, no sign of any road; all about extended a rude mountain solitude, but to the northwest there was a perceptible break in the chain of hills, as though a pass led down into the concealed valley beyond. With this for guidance I plunged forward, eager to get out of that drear wilderness.

It was considerably after the noon hour before I came upon a dismal shack of logs in the midst of a small clearing. The light streaming in through the open door revealed that it was unoccupied. Yet someone had been there, and not so very long ago, for there were scraps of food on one of the overturned boxes. Unappetizing as these appeared, I sat down and ate heartily, then got to my feet and, closing the door securely behind me, plowed through the tangle of weeds back to the road.

Just before sundown I emerged from the narrow gap and looked down into the broad valley of the Green Briar. It was a scene to linger in the memory, and at my first glance I knew where I was, recognizing the familiar objects outspread before me. Lewisburg lay beyond a spur of hills, invisible from my position, although distant spirals of smoke indicated its presence. A few log huts appeared along the curving road, the one nearest me in ruins, while a gaunt chimney beside a broad stream unbridged was all that remained of a former mill. Beyond this, in midst of a grove of noble trees, a large house, painted white, was the only conspicuous feature in the landscape. I recognized it at once as the residence of Major Harwood.

My gaze rested upon it, as memory of the man, and his fate, surged freshly back into mind. The place had been spared destruction; it remained unchanged—but from that distance it had the appearance of desertion. This condition was no particular surprise, for Harwood's daughter, scarcely more than a girl to my remembrance, would doubtless be with friends, either in Lewisburg or Charleston; and that the mansion, thus deserted, still remained undestroyed was, after all, not so strange, for the major's standing throughout that section would protect his property.

I moved on down the steep descent, losing sight of the house as the road twisted about the hill, although memory of it did not desert my mind. Some odd inclination seemed to impel me to turn aside and study the situation there more closely. Possibly some key to the mystery of Harwood's murder—some connection between him and old Ned Cowan—might be revealed in a search of the deserted home. Fox had said that his party halted at the house on their march east toward Hot Springs. Some scrap of paper might have been left behind in the hurry of departure, which would yield me a clue. If not this, then there might be other papers stored there relating to military affairs in this section of value to the Confederacy. Harwood was the undoubted leader of the Union sympathizers throughout the entire region; he would have lists of names, and memoranda of meetings, containing information which would help me greatly in my quest. An exploration could not be a matter of any great danger, and might yield me the very knowledge I sought.



And Began to Clamber Up Over the Irregular Rocks.

The great house loomed before me black and silent. If I had ever questioned its desertion its appearance lulled every such suspicion. Nor had it escaped unscathed from the despoliation of war. At a distance, gazing from the side of the mountain, I could perceive no change. But now, close at hand, even the intense darkness could not hide the scars left by vandals. The front steps were broken, the door above was tightly closed, yet both the windows to the right were smashed in, sash and all, leaving a wide opening. I crept forward, and endeavored to peer through, but the darkness within was opaque. I was wet through, chilled to the bone, my uniform clinging to me like soaked paper. At least the inside promised shelter from the storm, a chance for a fire, and possibly fragments of food. And I had nothing to fear but darkness.

My revolver was under the flap of my cavalry jacket, dry and ready for use. I brought it forward, within easy grip, and stepped over the sill. My feet touched carpet, littered with broken glass, and I felt about cautiously. My recollection of the interior of the house was vague and indistinct, but I knew a wide hallway led straight through from front door to back, bisected only by a broad stairway leading to the upper story. I groped along the inside wall, found the door at last, standing wide open, and emerged into the hall. The way was clearer here, and there came into my mind the recollection of a bracket lamp, on the wall at the foot of the stairs. My remembrance of the position of the lamp was extremely vague, yet my fingers found it at last, and lifted it from the bracket. The globe contained oil, and, in another moment, the light revealed my immediate surroundings.

The total desertion of the place was evident; the destruction which had been wrought was plainly the work of cowardly vandals, who had broken in after the Harwoods left. Convinced of this truth, I proceeded fearlessly to explore, seeking merely the warmth of a fire and food. The library, a large room, the walls lined with bookcases, afforded no encouragement, but I stopped in amazement at the door of the dining room—the light of my lamp revealing a table at which someone had lately eaten, apparently alone. There was a single plate, a cup and saucer, a half loaf of bread, with a slice cut, part of a ham bone, with considerable meat remaining untouched, and a small china teapot. For an instant the unexpected sight of these articles fascinated me, and then my eyes caught a dull glow in the fireplace at the opposite end of the room—the red gleam of a live ember.

The shock of this discovery was so sudden as to give me a strange, haunted feeling. The house had seemed so completely deserted, so desolate, wrapped in silence and darkness, that the very conception that someone else was hiding there came upon me like a blow. Who could the person be? Well, I would find out. Thus far the advantage was mine, for I knew of another presence, while the fellow, whoever he might prove to be, in all probability possessed no knowledge of my entrance.

My heart beat fast, but from excitement, not fear. With cocked revolver in one hand, the lamp in the other, I silently opened door after door, peering into vacant apartments, half thinking every shadow to be a skulking figure. The search revealed nothing; not even further evidence of any presence in the house. The kitchen fire was cold, the cooking utensils clean, and in their proper places.

Satisfied already that the mysterious invader had departed, yet sternly determined now to explore the whole house, and have done with the business, I mounted the back stairway, a

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

TO SHUT VOLCANOES.

Startling Discovery Made by An Australian.

Volcanoes can easily be extinguished, says the New York Herald. A New Zealand man claims (and there are many who agree with him) to have discovered a liquid by means of which volcanoes may be extinguished quickly whether active or threatening.

Many diseases of the human body act in the same manner as volcanoes. Dyspepsia Rheumatism, Kidney Disorders, Female Diseases and many others all begin with a slight rumble of pain and distress, and if not treated in time will burst forth in all their fury, causing all who are so afflicted the most intense suffering and making life a complete burden.

That a liquid has been discovered that will extinguish these volcanic eruptions of disease, whether active or threatening, is not only certain but a material fact.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is this liquid discovery. THE WONDERFUL CURATIVE powers of this famous remedy have cut a new path through the field of medicine, sweeping with it a startling record of tremendous success.

Druggists sell it in *New 50 Cent Size* and the regular $1 00 size bottles.

Sample bottle, enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Magic Eye Salve for all Diseases or Inflammations of the Eye. 25c.

FALL RIVER LINE.

to

NEW YORK

STEAMERS

PROVIDENCE and PRISCILLA

Leave Long wharf, Newport, week days and Sundays at 9.25 P. M., due New York 7.00 A. M. Meal service a la carte. Orchestra on each steamer.

Wickford Line

STEAMER GENERAL

(Week Days Only.)

Lv. Newport. (Long wh)	Due New York. (G. C. Ter)	Lv. New York. (G. C. Ter)	Due Newport (Long wh)
10.05 a. m.	4.11 p. m.	12.00 n'l.	7.50 a. m
1.13 p. m.	7.11 p. m.	4.11 a. m.	12.55 noon
4.05 p. m.	11.00 p. m.	10.03 a. m.	8.55 p. m
7.00 p. m.		1.03 p. m.	6.55 p. m

Tickets, etc., at City Ticket office, 16 Franklin St., and at Wharf Office.
C. C. GARDNER Agent, Newport, R. I.

New England Steamship Co.

NEWPORT PROVIDENCE RAILWAY

NEWPORT

55c

PROVIDENCE

Cars leave Washington Square Week Days 7.40, 8.50 a. m., then each hour to 5.50 p. m.

Sundays at 8.50 a. m., then each hour to 7.50 p. m.

Tel. 182 G. M. TOWLE,
1-9 Superintendent

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time Table in Effect September 26, 1915.
Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston week days, 6.55, 8.13, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.05 p. m. Sundays—Leave Newport 6.55, 7.58, 11.05 a. m., 3.15, 5.05, 9.05 p. m.
Middletown and Portsmouth— 6.55, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 9.05 p. m.
Tiverton—6.55, 8.13, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.05 p. m.
Middleboro—11.05 a. m., 3.05 p. m.
Hyannis—11.05 a. m. 3.05 p. m.
Provincetown—11.05 a. m.
Plymouth—11.05 a. m., 3.05 p. m.
New Bedford—6.55, 8.13, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 9.05 p. m.
Providence (via Fall River)—6.55, 8.13, 9.10, 11.05 a.m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.05, p. m.

Who Got the Baby?

Once upon a time a crocodile stole a baby and was about to make a dinner of it. The frantic mother begged so piteously for the child that the crocodile said:

"Tell me one truth and you shall have your baby again."

The mother replied, "You will not give him back to me."

"Then," said the crocodile, "by our agreement I shall keep him, for if you have told the truth I am not going to give him back, and if it is a lie I have also won."

But the mother said, "If I told you the truth you are bound by your promise, and if it is not the truth it will not be a lie until you have given me my child."

Who got the baby?

Rubber Trees.

Rubber trees planted in Ceylon have attained a height of fifty feet and a girth of two feet from the surface of the ground in six years. At the end of that time the trees are ready for tapping in order to extract the latex, or sap, which is transformed into rubber.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

THE RED MIST

CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO

strip of rag carpet rendering my steps silent and, with head above the landing, flashed my light cautiously along the upper hall. There were doors on either side, the most of them open, but the third to the left was closed. There was no transom over it, but the door was far enough away from the radius of my lamp so as to reveal a faint glow of light at the door line. I set the lamp down on the landing, and crept noiselessly forward to assure myself; it was true, a light was burning within the closed door.

(TO Be Continued.)

INSECT METAL BORERS.

Wasps With the Ability to Eat Their Way Through Steel Plates.

The voracious and destructive habits of the white ants of the tropics are widely known. Metal is almost the only substance that they are unable to destroy. There is an insect, however—and it is not necessary to go to the tropics to find it—that can bore through metal as easily as the white ant can bore through wood.

Any one can hear this insect buzzing in the pine woods in midsummer or perhaps see the flash of its yellow wings. Sirex gigas is its formidable scientific name, but we know it simply as the horn tailed wasp. This wasp bores into the tree in various places with its long tail and in each hole leaves an egg.

The ensuing larvae, a white, six legged grub, fitted with powerful jaws, takes up the work of boring into the wood and as it advances closes the passage behind it with sawdust. If uninterrupted the larvae continues boring deeper and deeper into the tree, and since it is, of course, growing all the time, it makes a larger and larger passage.

After about two years it makes its cocoon of silk in the burrow. Then, after the pupal skin is cast off, the winged insect breaks through its cocoon. Immediately, with feverish haste, it begins boring toward liberty. Finally it reaches the bark of the tree and then the open air.

It is often the case that during the larval period the tree in which the horn tailed wasp is burrowing may be felled, sawed into planks and used in building operations. Sometimes for some particular purpose the timber may be incased in a metal sheathing. That does not disturb the wasp at all. When its time comes it applies itself with energy to its task and soon bores a hole through which it can escape.

Holes made by these insects have been found in tin roofs, and in the mint at Vienna was a safe the half inch steel plates of which the wasps had perforated. Some extraordinary cases of their activity were brought to the notice of the Academy of Sciences in Paris.

A barrel of cartridges that had been stored away for some time showed the ravages of the wasps in their search for light and freedom. The insects had not only eaten their way through the wooden barrel, but through the cartridges and leaden bullets as well.

Other boxes of cartridges, dating from the Crimean war, were shown completely riddled by wasp borings, an excellent illustration of the tremendous strength and the determination to accomplish their purpose that these fragile insects possess.—Washington Star.

Supply at Hand.

Employment Agent—I have a capable cook that will just suit you. She is a widow and is very fond of children. Mrs. Richleigh—But we have no children. Employment Agent — Oh, that'll be all right. She has six of her own.—Exchange.

Obliging Anticipation.

Severe Ancient Relative (severely)—Does anybody in this house smoke? Young Wife — Oh, yes. John, get Aunty a cigarette.—Baltimore American.

Her Bait.

"You have to have different bait for different fish, don't you, ma?"

"I guess so. I know I caught a lobster with mistletoe."

Corrupted freemen are the worst of slaves.—Garrick.

So the Calf Kept On.

As a train stopped at a little Ohio station the passengers heard the plaintive bawling of a calf which was being wheeled along the platform in a crate.

"There's some one complaining, conductor," said a traveler, looking for a bit of fun.

"Not to me," answered the mild old ticket taker. "Never heard a passenger's complaint with that much sense."—Judge.

Swords and Walking Sticks.

The walking stick, as we know it at present, gained its popularity in France during the eighteenth century, when it came to be carried by rich people who had no right to wear swords. The dandies twirled thin bamboo canes in their fingers, but the great financiers, who had considerable influence at that time, made the sticks fashionable additions to their wardrobes and sometimes paid as much as 10,000 crowns for one. This carrying of a walking stick was regarded as a democratic triumph over the nobility, who refused the commoners the right to wear swords.—London Standard.

Horse Sense.

During a heavy downpour of rain an Irish farmer sent his boy to a distant field to bring home a horse. Some time elapsed, and the messenger returned without the horse.

Father—Didn't I send ye for the horse, ye gamoch? Is your head in your brogues?

Little Boy (drenched to the skin)—Sure, he was standin' in shelter as dry as ye loike. Be-lad, he knows more than the two of us.

A Woman's Curiosity.

The worst of women is that they are always wanting to see what will happen if they do certain things. They make a man angry just to see what he looks like when he is angry, and they make a man miserable just to see what he looks like when he is miserable, and they never realize how much gratuitous suffering all this entails upon the man.—From "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," by Mrs. Fowler.

That's So.

"What were the Janizaries?"

"Soldiers maintained by the ancient Turks. They trained them to be soldiers from boyhood."

"I'll bet they had no trouble in recruiting, either. Everybody wants to be a soldier at ten."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



"Here is the Answer," in WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

THE MERRIAM WEBSTER

Every day in your talk and reading, at home, on the street car, in the office, shop and school you likely question the meaning of some *new* word. A friend asks: "What makes mortar harden?" You seek the location of *Loch Katrine* or the pronunciation of *jujutsu*. What is *white coal*? This New Creation answers all kinds of questions in Language, History, Biography, Fiction, Foreign Words, Trades, Arts and Sciences, *with final authority*.

400,000 Words.
6000 Illustrations.
Cost $400,000.
2700 Pages.

The only dictionary with the *new divided page*,—characterized as "A Stroke of Genius."

India Paper Edition:
On thin, opaque, strong, India paper. What a satisfaction to own the *Merriam* Webster in a form so light and so convenient to use! One half the thickness and weight of Regular Edition.

Regular Edition:
On strong book paper. Wt. 14¾ lbs. Size 12⅜ x 9¾ x 5 inches.

Write for specimen pages, illustrations, etc. Mention this publication and receive FREE a set of pocket maps.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

BUY IT TO-DAY

300 PICTURES 250 PAGES 300 ARTICLES

POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE

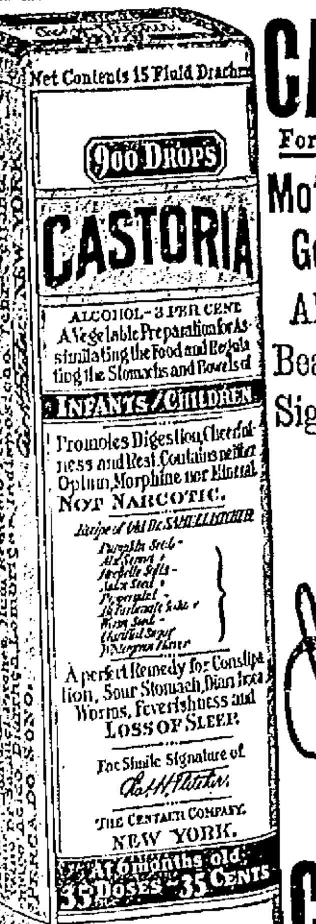
For Father and Son AND ALL THE FAMILY

Two and a half million readers find it of absorbing interest. Everything in it is *Written So You Can Understand It*

We sell 400,000 copies every month without giving premiums and have no solicitors. Any newsdealer will show you a copy; or write the publisher for free sample—a postal will do.

$1.50 A YEAR 15c A COPY

Popular Mechanics Magazine
6 No. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Burroughs Statement Machine



The Burroughs Statement Machine prints Months, Dates, "Dr.," "Cr.," "Bal., makes carbon copies, etc.

It can be furnished in the *visible* printing style of machine—or with the famous Duplex feature, for storing away balances and giving automatic total of all statements sent out.

It insures accuracy in every statement and *sends them out on time.*

When your Statements are out it can be used the balance of the month on *all* your figure work—making complete, accurate records possible.

No cost or obligation to try it out in your own office or store, on your own work.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

FRED FAVOR, Sales Manager,

17 Custom House St., Providence, R. I.

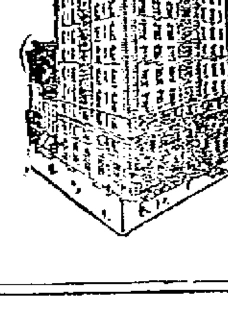
HOTEL CUMBERLAND

NEW YORK

Broadway at 54th St.

Near 50th St. Subway Station and 53d St.

Broadway Cars from Grand Central Depot, 7th Avenue Cars from Pennsylvania Station



NEW AND FIREPROOF

Strictly First-Class Rates Reasonable

$2.50

With Bath and up

10 Minutes Walk to 40 Theatres
Send for Booklet.

HARRY P. STIMSON

Formerly with Hotel Imperial.

ONLY N. Y. HOTEL WINDOW-SCREENED THROUGHOUT.



RIDER AGENTS WANTED

IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit a sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our Rider Agents everywhere are making money fast. *Write for full particulars and special offer at once.* NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve your bicycle. We ship to anyone anywhere in the U. S. *without a cent deposit* in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent.*

FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save $10 to $25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of *factory prices* and *remarkable special offers.*

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderfully low prices* we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with $1.00 profit above factory cost. BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from $3 to $8 or $10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

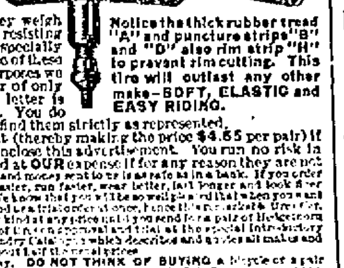
COASTER BRAKES, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at *half the regular retail prices.*

$10.00 Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof Self-healing Tires *A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY* **$4.80**

The regular retail price of these tires is $10.00 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for $4.80 (cash with order $4.55).

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

Nails, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out. A hundred thousand pairs sold last year.



DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing air to escape. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is $10.00 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only $4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We will ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not need to pay a cent until you examine and find them strictly as represented.

Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D" also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price $4.55 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above; or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires and bicycle equipment and sundries at about half the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT but write us a postal today. DO NOT THINK OF BUYING a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It costs only a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

JAMES P. TAYLOR

139

Thames Street,

DEALER IN

Clothing

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods.

AGENT FOR

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s

CLOTHING.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 10 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

LOOSE LEAF BINDERS

We handle the famous I-P Line of Loose Leaf Binders and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications.

1700 LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND FORMS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY BUSINESS.

Ring Binders, Post Binders (Sectional and Whole), Spring Back Holders, and Patent Steel Ledgers.

MERCURY PUB. CO.,

182 THAMES ST.

Keep thoroughly and accurately posted on your investments,

by reading the

BOSTON NEWS BUREAU

It circulates amongst the

Leading Investors of the Country

Write today for sample copy

Published morning and evening

Kilby St., Boston

Seaboard Air Line Ry

SHORTEST LINE TO

FLORIDA and SOUTHWEST

DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pinehurst, Camden, Jacksonville

and all Florida Resorts.

Through Pullman trains without change. Cafe dining cars. Direct connection from New England points at New York and Washington. Tourists' tickets now on sale at reduced rates via all-rail or steamer and rail allowing stop-over privileges.

For booklets on winter resorts and schedules of trains apply to
CHAS. L. LONGSHORE, N. E. P. A.
360 Washington Street, Boston

SUGAR

Many dealers now charge nine cents or more a pound but our price for finest grade granulated sugar is still 3 cents (when bought with other merchandise in our Catalog as per special offer.) Send for Catalog No. 40 and see how much we can save you on groceries and merchandise of all kinds. Money-back guarantee with every article. Write for free Catalog NOW. References Federal Trust Co., Boston.

NEW ENGLAND MERCANTILE CO.
India Street BOSTON, MASS.

3c PER POUND WHEN BOUGHT WITH OTHER MERCHANDISE

Price of Coke

From June 15, 1908.

Prepared, delivered,

36 bushels	$4.50
18 bushels,	$2.25

Common, delivered.

36 bushels,	$3.50
18 bushels,	$1.75

Price at works,

Prepared, 11c. a bushel, $10 for 100 bushel
Common, 9c. a bushel, $8 for 100 bushel,
Orders left at the Gas Office, 181 Thames street, or at Gas Works, will be filled promp

Established by Franklin in 1758.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 191
House Telephone 1191

Saturday, January 8, 1916.

Bryan expects to go to the St. Louis Democratic Convention as a delegate from Nebraska. Will he vote for Wilson?

In the preparedness programme it is claimed that the first line of the army of the United States shall be made up of at the fewest 500,000 thoroughly trained and thoroughly equipped fighting men.

Detroit, Mich., is growing at the rate of 40,000 a year. Marriages increased 529 in 1915 over the previous year due to the Ford profit-sharing plan whereby the married man benefits over the unmarried.

The newspapers seem to have nominated ex-President Taft for Justice Lamar's place on the Supreme Court bench. Let us hope that the President will have the good sense to appoint him. No man in the country is better fitted for the position.

The demand is still strong for Justice Hughes for the Republican standard-bearer next November. It is more than probable that if he receives the unanimous nomination of the convention he will accept. With Hughes as a leader, success ought to be certain.

The New York Sun's symposium of views of the governors of many states gives the business outlook of 1916 in the United States as "splendid" with little fear for the future here despite the course of European events. War has benefited business and there is no more unemployment than normal.

Mayor Boyle's sixteenth annual message is a good business-like document. It takes up the matter of city finances in an able and clear manner. He enforces the necessity of economy on all branches of the city government and is opposed to too severe enforcement of some of the aged sumptuary laws on the statute books. The address is printed in full in another part of today's MERCURY.

The President is evidently learning something from experience. It is said that he is rapidly becoming converted to the tariff commission idea. This has long been a Republican war cry. He is also opposed to the United States becoming the dumping ground for all Europe after the war. He is inclined to modify his free trade measures which he had, or rather made, the last Congress pass, so that it shall contain an anti-dumping clause, that will in some measure protect home manufactures and American workmen. His preparedness measure has long been good Republican doctrine. If he keeps on, like Grover Cleveland in the last part of his last term he may have more friends among the Republicans than he has in his own party.

The President has got more than an armful of trouble. Germany and Austria are torpedoing vessels on the high seas at pleasure and killing American citizens. Great Britain is interfering with neutral commerce and putting a ban on everything not going to her ports. France is boarding American ships and taking sailors therefrom claiming them to be German subjects, Bryan is barking at the President's heels against his preparedness program. Some of his own party in Congress are so unkind as to throw at the President his speeches of a year or more ago wherein he declared the nation was amply prepared and that there was no need of so great an outlay on means of defence. There is also quite a formidable number of his own party in Congress that want a thorough investigation of his foreign policy as well as his Mexican performances. Take it altogether, the President has not got an easy lot to deal with.

Governor Beeckman's second annual message to the General Assembly is a straightforward business document. He takes a very correct and intelligent view of the needs of the State and discusses them in a candid manner. The chief stress is laid on the need of more funds for the institutions of the State and how to raise those funds with the least burden to the people. Additional revenue for the maintenance of the State is imperative, and the Governor well says: "The manifest advantage of obtaining additional revenue from sources hitherto untouched is that it tends to distribute the burden of taxation more equitably, and does not disturb existing methods and rates of taxation to which we have become accustomed and to which business has been adjusted."

He strongly recommends an inheritance tax law as the least burdensome of any method of taxation. He is in favor of a special tax "sufficient to make material progress in the reconstruction and repair of our State roads." He commends the report of the special commission on the revision of the Constitution, and also urges an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the property qualification. He recommends the budgetary system in estimating the expenses of the State and deplores the time wasted by the General Assembly in making up the annual appropriations over charges fixed by law. Many of his recommendations will meet with the hearty support of the people of the State. The Message in full will be found on another page of the MERCURY.

General Assembly.

The General Assembly began the labors of its January session for 1916 on Tuesday. There was little formal ceremony connected with the opening day as this is the second year of the present Assembly and all the inaugural ceremonies were conducted last year for the two year term. There were quite a number of visitors about the State House to witness the beginning of the session.

A feature of the opening day was the meeting of the two bodies in Grand Committee, where the annual message of Governor Beeckman was read, after which the Governor personally explained some clauses of the message. He particularly called attention to the necessities of the State institutions at Cranston, but was emphatic in his declaration that if a bond issue for this purpose is decided upon, provision must also be made not only for a sinking fund to meet the bonds but also a sufficient sum of money to insure their maintenance.

Some new business has already been introduced and the Legislature is ready for business. One of the first bills introduced in the House was one by Representative Max Levy of Newport providing for the appointment of a commission to procure a site for a new County Court House in the city of Newport, and also providing for a bond issue of $175,000 to pay for the site and for the erection of a suitable building thereon. It was referred to the finance committee.

The usual bill amending the constitution by abolishing the property qualification for voters has made its appearance.

PORTSMOUTH.

[From our regular Correspondent.]

Miss Harriet F. Sanford entertained the Bridge Whist Club at her home, Morningside. Mrs. Archibald Sherman of Newport won the prize. Refreshments were served, with Mrs. William H. Anthony pouring tea.

The January number of Snappy Stories contains a short story entitled "Home is the Safest Place—Sometimes," by William Sanford of this town. Mr. Sanford's short stories are widely read and are deservedly very popular, and Snappy Stories has published several of them. Mr. Sanford has had stories accepted by nearly all of the leading magazines.

Mrs. Lester Coggeshall and her daughter Bernice, who have been visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Barker, have returned home.

Mrs. Hortense Pierce and Miss Emily Pierce have returned from a two weeks' visit to the former's sister, Mrs. Frank Robinson of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. George Anthony, who have been spending the past two months with their son, William Coggeshall Anthony, and Mrs. Anthony of Gary, Indiana, have returned home.

Mrs. William F. Grinnell entertained recently Mrs. Robert Elliott and her daughters Priscilla and Virginia, of Taunton.

The final game in the pool contest was played at the pool rooms of George Gray of Tiverton. In this Mr. Gray took the lead, and although his opponent, David B. Anthony, had won the first game, Mr. Gray finished with a lead of 91 points. There were many present to watch the progress of the game, and much enthusiasm was expressed.

The snow fences on Ferry Neck have been badly damaged by the recent storms.

Miss Kate L. Durfee has returned from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Remington of Providence.

Miss Dorothy Sherman left Tuesday morning to return to her school in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The snow and ice has made good coasting and the young people have enjoyed the sport. Large numbers have been seen on almost every hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Webb left Sunday for a pleasure trip to Jamaica.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Chase celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at their home Saturday evening by receiving about 150 relatives and friends.

The house was attractively decorated for the occasion, red velvet poinsettas being used extensively and with good effect. Mr. and Mrs. Chase received in the south parlor. The "bride" wore a gown of pale blue chiffon over white silk, with trimmings of blue messaline and lace; she wore a gold pin sent as a gift from a friend in Detroit. The wedding gifts were displayed in the dining-room, and consisted of china, silver, cut glass, linen, pictures, a gold clock and books and cards, beside a collection of gold pieces of different denominations amounting to $150, and a large handsomely decorated wedding cake. The family consists of four daughters, Mrs. Amanda Cross, Mrs. Annie Dennis, Mrs. Charles Ashley and Mrs. Herbert Ashley; and three sons, William H. Chase, Jr., Edward Chase of California, and George B. Chase of East Providence. There are also eighteen grandchildren. Refreshments were served, Mrs. Annie Dennis and Mrs. Herbert Ashley serving.

Rev. William Lester Phillips, of St. Paul's church, was ordained to the priesthood on Thursday at St. Stephen's Church, Providence, by Bishop James DeWolf Perry. Rev. Roger B. T. Anderson, O. H. C., preached the sermon. Rev. Mr. Phillips is a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1912, and of the General Theological Seminary, New York.

Mrs. William J. Barker continues quite ill at her home at Fair View.

Oakland Lodge, I. O. O. F., has postponed its annual installation of officers until January 14th, when it will occur at Oakland Hall.

The naturalized citizen who pays the current English income tax cheerfully and in sufficient quantity is entitled to a baronetcy.—Exchange.

He got it, and now William Waldorf Astor whilom a resident of Newport is entitled to be called Lord Astor.

The license commission has organized for the year by the re-election of John Mahan as chairman and William H. Tobin as clerk.

Fifty Years Ago.

[Newport Mercury of January 6, 1866.]

NEWPORTERS LOST IN WAR.

The committee of the City Council who have the subject of erecting a monument to the noble heroes who belonged to this city and lost their lives while serving to crush the Rebellion, were not prepared to report at the last meeting. We have endeavored to ascertain the names of all who were lost to us, and find the whole number killed, 16; died of wounds, 5; from other causes, 45:

Killed in battle—Captain William V. King, Lieut. Stephen H. Southwick, Lieut. Henry L. Nicolai, Francis J. Harrington, John P. Peckham, William McCann, Charles K. Burdick, John T. Clarke, Thomas B. Tanner, Gustavus B. Gardner, Michael E. Stacy, Laurence Cannon, Joseph Pearson, Frederick J. Peabody, James H. Landers, Frank M. Almy.

Died of wounds—Theodore W. King, Edward F. Bois, James Walker, Thomas O. Lake, Edward I. Gladding.

From other causes—Capt. Christopher Ellery, Lieut. William W. Prouty, Lieut. George F. Turner, Lieut. Charles E. Lawton, Lieut. Charles D. Hammatt, Surgeon A. Henry Thurston, Paymaster Ellery W. Eddy; Andrew S. Moore, Henry Dunnegan, Frank Peabody, William S. Denham, Robert Shinn, Robert Williams, Daniel A. Boss, William J. Clark, John W. Chase, William Clegg, Samuel Curtis, William H. Carr, William H. L. Wilbour, Edward Sherman, William J. Anthony, John A. Caswell, William F. Caswell, William Boss, Samuel Babcock, James Simmons, Robert Hardman, John H. Gladding, William C. Tew, Peter W. Wilkey, Amos B. Sherwin, John M. Allen, Philip B. Smith, George I. Slocum, Thomas Simpson, Alton Weaver, Richard T. Tew, William P. Thurston, Gideon C. Coggeshall, Henry B. Seattle, Daniel F. Hawkins, Stephen T. Northam, Jr., George Johnson, Edward Johnson.

ENGINE COMPANIES ELECT.

The following Engine Companies have elected their officers for the year ensuing, as follows:

Torrent, No. 1—Foreman, Benjamin Bateman; 1st Assistant, Benjamin Bennett; 2nd do., Samuel H. Oxx; clerk, George W. Sanford; Assistant Lantern Bearer, Joseph M. Hammett.

Rough & Ready, No. 2—Foreman, Pardon W. Stevens; 1st Assistant, Thomas T. Carr; 2nd do., John Carr; Clerk, William B. Manuel.

Aquidneck, No. 3—Foreman, Joseph G. Stevens; 1st Assistant, Benjamin H. Allman, Jr.; 2nd, do., Henry M. Castloff; 3rd. do., Anthony Manuel, Jr.; Clerk, Robert S. Franklin.

Hope, No. 4—Foreman, George Burroughs; 1st Assistant, William B. Franklin; 2nd. do., Henry B. Landers; Clerk, Francis Stanhope.

Protection, No. 5—Foreman, James H. Finch; 1st Assistant, Lewis L. Simmons; 2nd, do., Henry H. Tilley; Clerk, Benjamin F. Davis.

Hercules, No. 7—Foreman, James Hogan; Lieutenant, Robert B. Lake; Clerk, John H. Tilley; 1st Assistant, Robert Greason; 2nd do., Andrew Sutherland.

It appears by the State census, taken the past year, that the whole number of sheep in Rhode Island was 40,607; of which Newport had 1165, Middletown 3517, Portsmouth 3593, Tiverton 1837, Little Compton 1988, Jamestown 1990, and New Shoreham 1889.

They can have no school on Prudence Island because there is but one qualified voter and he alone cannot fulfill the requirements of the school law.

At the meeting of the city council on Tuesday evening, a resolution was passed by the board of aldermen calling a special election to vote on a proposition to purchase two steam fire engines at a cost of $5000.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

(Newport Mercury of January 10, 1891.)

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

The new city government was duly inaugurated Monday afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of citizens. The exercises took place in the representatives chamber in the State House to which place the city council adjourned from the city hall. His Honor, Mayor Coggeshall took the oath of office, administered by City Clerk Stevens, and then himself administered the oath to the aldermen, common councilmen, and city clerk, after which Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., pastor of the Central Baptist Church, offered prayer. The Mayor then made his inaugural address, at the conclusion of which the two boards returned to their respective chambers for organization.

THE FORT LAUNCH SUNK.

Steam launch General Munroe, plying between the city and Fort Adams, sank at her moorings at Ferry wharf at an early hour Tuesday morning, since which time Capt. Waters has been working to float her. The cause of her sinking is not known, the first indication of her liability to do such a thing being the discovery by the two men who sleep on board, that the water was nearly up to their berths. Capt. Waters succeeded in pumping the water out of the craft Thursday, but the vessel still refused to float and he has now rigged a derrick with which to lift her stern when the water shall be again pumped out—probably to-day. The vessel must have got a bad hole in her from some cause, as she filled in fourteen minutes after the pumps were stopped, Thursday.

Schooner Howard Smith of this port, which was stranded on Duboy Bank, on the Georgia coast, last October, and which has since been in the hands of the wreckers, has been abandoned. Most of the cargo, which consisted of about $40,000 worth of railroad iron, has been saved. The wreckage saved from the vessel will be sent to Boston and sold in the interests of the stockholders. The Howard Smith was launched in January, 1889, and during its nine months of business it had paid its owners about 40 per cent. of its cost, $36,900.

Mr. John J. Peckham was tendered the position of Deputy Postmaster the first of the week, but after carefully considering the matter for a few days he decided to decline, and Mr. Fay will have to look elsewhere. Mr. Peckham would have made an excellent deputy if he could have seen his way clear to accept.

The Arctic Ice Company began its harvest at Lily Pond Thursday afternoon and kept a large force of men busy throughout yesterday. The ice is only about 6½ inches thick, but is clear and of good quality.

The matrimonial engagement of Mr. John Jacob Astor, Jr., and Miss Ava Willing, daughter of Mr. E. S. Willing of Philadelphia, is announced by the New York papers.

Business in Rhode Island.

In his annual review of trade, G. G. Cameron, manager of the Providence office of R. G. Dun & Co., says:

Industrial conditions in this State during 1915 were greatly improved over the preceding year, there being not only an increased volume of transactions, and an expansion of enterprises in certain lines, with better employment of labor, but more satisfying profits to manufacturers in many branches of production.

During the early months of the year, general business had naturally not fully recovered from the widespread trade depression of 1914. It was also adjusting itself to the unusual conditions created by the situation abroad, and to the hesitancy engendered by foreign complications, so that outside of concerns whose sales were directly stimulated by the war, the improving tendencies in business were not then generally manifested.

At the beginning of the second half of the year, however, the situation as a whole began to improve, its progress has since been steady, and all industries were well employed the closing months of the year, with confidence in the business outlook well established.

FALL RIVER LINE.

for

NEW YORK

STEAMERS

PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH

Leave Long wharf, Newport, week days and Sundays at 9.25 P. M., due New York 7.00 A. M. Meal service a la carte. Orchestra on each steamer.

RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE

SEVENTH ANNUAL SPECIAL COURSE FOR FARMERS

MONDAY TO THURSDAY, December 27-30, 1915.

Four days of discussion devoted to vital topics concerning the agricultural industry of the State. Lectures upon Animal Husbandry, Crop Production, Farm accounting and Marketing Problems, by members of the College Faculty, assisted by specialists of national reputation.

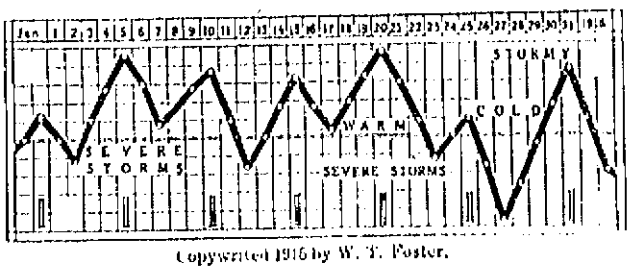
Tuesday, December 28
Special Program for Women

For further particulars see special announcement which will be sent upon request. Address

PRESIDENT HOWARD EDWARDS,
Kingston, R. I.

THE WINTER POULTRY COURSE
At Rhode Island State College
JAN. 3d to FEB. 12th.
Kingston, R. I.
Write for particulars.
10-17-5w

WEATHER BULLETIN.



Copywrited 1915 by W. T. Foster.

January temperatures will average higher than usual. High temperatures near January 5 and 20, low temperature near 27, cold wave January 21 and 23. Severe storms during weeks centering on January 6 and 20. Precipitation month beginning January 10, excessive rains along and south of latitude 40, about the usual normal precipitation and some snow along and north of latitude 40.

Treble line represents seasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indentions are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The 1 indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for crest of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1916.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Jan. 8 to 12, warm wave 7 to 11, cool wave 10 to 14. The most important features of this disturbance will be severe storms on the Pacific slope and in the Rockies which may continue into the central valleys but will decrease after passing meridian 90 moving eastward; also a severe cold wave that will reach its lowest degrees not far from January 12 near meridian 90.

The storm that did so much damage in New England states December 26 was almost perfectly described in these bulletins long before. We have expected and predicted similar severe winter storms for about and a few days before Jan. 8.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Jan. 12, cross Pacific slope by close of 13, central valleys 14 to 16, eastern sections 18. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Jan. 12, central valleys 14, eastern sections 16. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Jan. 15, central valleys 18, eastern sections 20.

Preceding this storm very cold weather is expected but temperatures will go up rapidly as the storm approaches. Its force or intensity will be less than the average of this winter's storms but the reader should not forget that the storms of January and the year 1916 are expected to average much above the usual intensities. This year will bring the greatest average of storm intensities—destructive forces—since the five years centering on 1896. One of those terrible winter storms will occur before this month closes. Not much rain or snow is expected during the week centering on Jan. 16.

Another disturbance will reach Pacific coast about January 17, cross Pacific slope by close of 18, central valleys 19 to 21, eastern sections 22. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Jan. 17, central valleys 19, eastern sections 21. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Jan. 20, central valleys 22, eastern sections 24.

This will be an important storm. On Pacific slope it will be rather mild. It will rapidly develop force and will be at its greatest intensity after passing to the eastward of meridian 90. A blizzard is expected to follow the warm wave but it probably will not reach our southern gulf coasts.

A large amount of precipitation is expected from this storm; rains in southern and snows in northern sections. The precipitation will be general and will reach nearly all parts of the continent. Heavy rains will cause more slides in the Panama canal.

More than usual precipitation is expected during last half of January and this is important for those interested in the 1916 crops. Snows in northern and rains in southern sections are expected to be general. This will be good for winter grain in northern parts and good for winter truck gardening in the south. We have the rainfall forecasts for 1916 in much better condition than ever before and we keep the calculations made up two years in advance.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, JANUARY, 1916

STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High Water	Water Eve
8 Sat	7 15	4 29	8 58	0 04	10 24
9 Sun	7 14	4 30	10 08	10 15	11 15
10 Mon	7 14	4 31	11 16	11 05	— —
11 Tues	7 13	4 32	mo'n	12 00	11 49
12 Wed	7 11	4 33	12 22	1 05	1 33
13 Thur	7 10	4 34	1 25	1 47	2 15
14 Fri	7 10	4 36	2 22	2 40	3 12

New Moon Jan. 4 — 11.45m, Evening
Moon's 1st qr. Jan. 11 — 10.33m Evening
Full Moon Jan. 20 — 8.29m, Morning
Moon's last qr. Jan. 27 — 7.35m Evening

Deaths.

In this city, 1st inst., Mary R., wife of Francis A. Donnelly, aged 37 years.

In this city, 3d inst., Anna Maria, infant daughter of Charles and Annie Boughin.

In this city, 3d inst., at 39 Holland street, Patrick Gannon.

In this city, 4th inst., Hazel Elizabeth, infant daughter of Charles H. and Parthinia Elizabeth Greene.

In this city, 6th inst., Mrs. Polly Jones.

In Cumbridge, Mass., 3d inst., Ivy E., daughter of Ella L., and the late Henry Handy, aged 13 years.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding tenements, houses furnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain who they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1881. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal states and Notary Public.

Has a Branch Office open all summer in Jamestown, for Summer Villas and Country Places

Governor Spaulding of New Hampshire and the executive council refused to commute the death sentence of Oscar J. Comery of Manchester, convicted of the murder of his wife.

Former Postmaster Daniel J. Hauer of Perry, Me., was found guilty of misappropriating government funds.

The total valuation of the shoe shipments in 1915 from Brockton, Mass., was $53,130,841. The valuation included $36,880,841 in civilian footwear and $16,250,000 in army boots and shoes.

A petition and bill to prohibit the sale of horse flesh as food in Massachusetts were filed with the clerk of the house.

Mildred Hersey, 13, of Oakfield, Me., was drowned while skating.

The body of Elbert Jepson, 19, was found hanging in the home of his father at Stamford, Vt.

For the third time on New Year's eve, the Pratt & Forrest Lumber company, Lowell, Mass., was visited by fire. The loss is $60,000.

Herbert W. Colburn, 45, ended his life at Clinton, Mass., by shooting. He was a well-to-do barber.

Receipts of wool at Boston during 1915 included 247,911,355 pounds of foreign and 131,760,675 pounds of domestic.

Edson S. Jones, widely known as a geneologist, was killed by a train at Greenwich, Conn., while crossing the tracks on his way home.

Mayor Childs appointed a fire hazard commission to investigate fire conditions in the Newton, Mass., schools.

NEWS CONDENSED FOR BUSY READERS

Happenings In Various Parts of New England States

Adam Mejewski, 35, who drove his wife and baby from their home at Fairhaven, Mass., and later exchanged blood for shots with police officers, was held in $1000.

After having been in the service of the Boston and Maine railroad for forty-six consecutive years, Herbert E. Fisher, treasurer of the company, has resigned.

Gas escaping from a heater killed Thomas F. Walsh, 80, at Boston.

Michael Fitzgerald, 78, was killed at Fitchburg, Mass., by a fall from a third-story window.

Austin H. Adams, for many years paymaster of the Rutland railroad, died at Rutland, Vt.

While being rushed to a hospital in the taxicab which had knocked her down at Boston, Miss Anna Altman, 25, of Lawrence, died.

Charles W. Smith, 86, widely known as a horticulturalist, died suddenly at Providence. For thirty-two years he was secretary of the Rhode Island Horticultural society.

Max Gillies, 16, was found dead in his shop at Malden, Mass., having been accidentally killed by gas.

Dr. James C. White, long identified with Harvard medical school, a member of notable societies and widely known in his profession, died at Boston. He was born in Belfast, Me., in 1833.

David I. Walsh, Democrat, stepped down from the office of governor of Massachusetts into the ranks of the private citizens and Samuel W. McCall, Republican, took the oath of office.

President Lowell of Harvard university was chosen chairman of the Massachusetts branch of the League to Enforce Peace.

"Happy New Year" in sixteen different languages is chalked on the big bulletin board at the entrance to the immigration station at Boston.

Irving W. Horne, 50, former instructor at Harvard university and for the past twelve years instructor of physics at the Lynn, Mass., English high school, died of pneumonia.

John T. Doyle, well known as a cutup manufacturer, died at New Haven.

A deadlock in the Fitchburg, Mass., common council over the election of a president was broken on the 103d ballot, when C. H. Clay was chosen.

William H. Bowker, 65, chemical expert, in point of service the oldest trustee of Massachusetts Agricultural college, is dead at Boston. He was a recognized authority on agricultural matters.

Damage of $15,000 was caused by a fire which destroyed a car barn at Gloucester, Mass.

John W. Marden, 71, retired master car builder, and Bertha A. Holroyd, 41, his nurse-attendant and traveling companion, were married at Waltham, Mass.

That his body be cremated and the ashes strown over the grave of his mother is the request contained in the will of former Postmaster Frank W. Hubbard of Westboro, Mass.

Arbitrators awarded the Boston Fish Market corporation damages of $57,934.15, to be paid by the commonwealth for loss of money from delay in construction of the commonwealth fish pier in Boston.

Elizabeth B. Cannon, charged with the murder of Lucille M. Thomas, pleaded not guilty when arraigned at Springfield, Mass. She will be tried in February.

George Lauder, Jr., 40, died at Greenwich, Conn., of pneumonia. He was a millionaire and widely known as a sportsman.

The plant of the Southern Berkshire Marble company at Ashley Falls, Mass., was burned. The loss is $100,000.

Rev. Edward C. Stront, superintendent of the Manchester district of the New Hampshire conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, died at Nashua, N. H., aged 61.

Davis Klemins, a builder of Chelsea, Mass., owes $49,828.66, according to a bankruptcy petition filed by him.

The Salem, Mass., city council declined to approve the bill of Creely S. Curtis, appointed by Mayor O'Keefe as fire department expert, for $1850, claiming that it is excessive. The appropriation was $500.

George H. Fernald, Jr., the new head of the Boston and Albany legal department, named G. P. Furber as the railroad's claim attorney and W. L. Parsons as assistant counsel.

The Middleboro, Mass., town hall, the largest building in town, was damaged to the extent of $1000 by a stubborn blaze.

George Fitzgibbons, a barber, died in a doorway at Natick, Mass., while his friends were seeking medical aid.

The license of John A. Anderson of New London, Conn., pilot of the Bay State liner Tennessee, which was in collision with the schooner Samuel S. Thorp, was suspended for thirty days.

David Buthonen, 48, was instantly killed at Winchendon, Mass., by a street car.

The present enforcement of the prohibitory law at Portland, Me., has become drastic.

Leominster, Mass., became a city officially when it held its first inaugural for the newly elected mayor, Henry F. Sawtelle, and nine councilmen.

Miss Bessie Lukaroff, the nurse who caused an investigation at the Worcester insane hospital, died at Malden, Mass., as a result of shooting herself and swallowing poison.

VICTORY FOR CONSCRIPTION

Has Overwhelming Majority In Parliament Vote

MEETS OPPOSITION OF LABOR

Three Members of British Ministry Resign as a Result—Russians Continue to Make Gains Over Austrian Adversaries—Hamilton Blames British Government For Collapse of Dardanelles Enterprise

London, Jan. 7.—Amid scenes of wild enthusiasm, the house of commons last night passed the first reading of the government bill for compulsory military service by the decisive vote of 403 to 105.

The vote came shortly before midnight. The events of the day had increased the tension to a high pitch, notably the action of the Labor congress and the quick sequel of the retirement of three Labor members of the ministry.

Organized labor of Great Britain, sitting in congress in London, decided against the government's compulsion bill by the overwhelming majority of 1,998,000 votes to 783,000.

Hostility to the government's measure was uncompromising and necessitated the resignation from the coalition ministry of all three Labor members, Arthur Henderson, William Brace and George H. Roberts, holding respectively the offices of president of the board of education, parliamentary under-secretary for home affairs, and lord commissioner of the treasury.

The area of Russian successes over the Austro-German forces in the east continues to widen.

Although the situation around Czernowitz has not yet been cleared up officially, it appears from advices from Russian sources that the Austrians are hard pressed over a long line of defense and are throwing huge reinforcements into the district.

Meanwhile the Russian position 250 miles farther north on the middle Styr river has been greatly strengthened by successful operations in the region of the great marshes, where the Russians are beginning to emerge from the marshes with prospects of being able to use the roads leading either northwest, west or southwest.

There are no changes of importance on the other war fronts.

Failure of the British government to send the 50,000 reinforcements he had requested caused the collapse of the Dardanelles enterprise, General Hamilton asserted in his final report.

The British commander made an equally sensational disclosure concerning the reasons that led to his recall as commander-in-chief of the British forces on Gallipoli peninsula.

"On Oct. 11, Lord Kitchener sent me a message, suggesting the possibility that we evacuate Gallipoli and abandon the attempt to reach Constantinople," said Hamilton. "I replied that it was unthinkable, whereupon I was recalled from command. When I reached London, I was informed that the government wanted fresh, unbiased opinion from another commander on the possibilities of an early evacuation."

Telegrams from Athens say that the number of Serbian refugees in Greek territory are now 40,000, of whom 5000 are at Saloniki.

WILL NOT ADDRESS MOOSE

Roosevelt to Start on Feb. 15 For Long Trip to West Indies

New York, Jan. 7.—Announcement that Theodore Roosevelt will start on Feb. 15 on a trip to the West Indies from which he will not return until April 1 was made here. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Roosevelt will speak in Philadelphia before the National Americanization committee on Jan. 20, but has cancelled his speaking engagement in Chicago before the Illinois Progressives on Feb. 12.

McCall's Recommendations

Boston, Jan. 6.—Governor McCall was inaugurated today. In his address to the legislature he urged it to carry out the promises of the Republican party. He said the time had come for a revision of the constitution by a non-partisan convention, urged economy in administration of state affairs and equality of taxation.

Gag on Naval Officers

Washington, Jan. 5.—Secretary Daniels disclosed that he had declined to permit either Rear Admiral Fiske or Rear Admiral Knight to speak on the navy program before the Chicago Commercial club, even though he was assured that the proposed addresses would not be made public.

Child Killed in Hospital Fire

New York, Jan. 6.—One child was burned to death and thirty-four others were endangered when an alcohol lamp overturned in the Children's hospital on Blackwell's island.

Kaiser Cannot Speak

Paris, Jan. 5.—The Matin affirms, notwithstanding denials, that the German emperor is suffering from cancer of the throat and is no longer able to speak.

Joseph Spring, 18, was accidentally shot to death at Wellesley, Mass., when an automatic pistol dropped from his pocket and discharged.

Cases of grippe and deaths from grippe and pneumonia are 100 percent in excess of normal in Boston at the present time, according to Health Commissioner Mahoney.

MANY WITNESSES FOR MOHR TRIAL

Woman's Counsel Plan to Fight Confession of Negroes

Providence, Jan. 7.—Over fifty witnesses who will testify for the government at the trial, which opens Monday, of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr and the three negroes who are charged with having caused the death of her husband, the wealthy Providence and Newport physician, received summonses yesterday.

The defense, it is learned, in as far as Mrs. Mohr's side is concerned, will have twenty witnesses. These witnesses will be summonsed today.

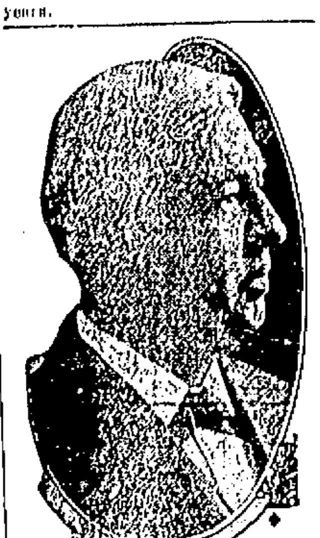
Miss Emily G. Burger, who was Mohr's temporary housekeeper and who was shot and wounded when the doctor was killed, will be one of the principal witnesses for the government.

Attorneys for Mrs. Mohr have decided to make an effort to have the alleged confession of the three negroes thrown out. Attorney Edwards, counsel for Brown and Spellman, says he will not summons any witnesses. He declares that Brown and Spellman will deny that they made any confession.

DEATH OF JUSTICE LAMAR

Democrat Received His Appointment From President Taft

Washington, Jan. 3.—After an illness of several months, Joseph R. Lamar, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, died last night in his home in this city. He was 58 years old and had been on the supreme bench for five years.



JOSEPH R. LAMAR

Though Lamar was a Democrat, his appointment as associate justice of the supreme court came to him at the hands of President Taft.

Lamar was a member of a family which long has occupied high social position in the south. He was born at Ruckersville, Ga., Oct. 11, 1857.

VAIN SEARCH FOR KEARNS

Many Friends of Ex-Mayor Now Believe He Is Still Alive

Waltham, Mass., Jan. 7.—A search by 600 men and boys, including the local militia company, having failed to reveal any further trace of ex-Mayor Thomas F. Kearns, who has now been missing for more than a week, plans for continuing the investigation are nearly at a standstill.

After the search many of Kearns' friends are beginning to believe that the missing ex-mayor is still alive and has either gone away or is being kept by someone who has not read the papers.

Armed Men Guard Custom House

Boston, Jan. 7.—In consequence of a black hand letter threatening to blow up the custom house, Collector of Customs Edmund Billings last night detailed twelve custom guards, each armed with an automatic revolver, to protect the government property.

Berkshires Invaded by Grip

Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 7.—In spite of the fair reputation which the Berkshire country enjoys as a land of health, the country-wide epidemic of grip has swept over its fortifications, and more than 200 school children are ill.

Buchanan Surrenders

New York, Jan. 6.—Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois, indicted on charges of conspiring to foment strikes in munition plants, surrendered himself here and was arraigned. He pleaded not guilty and was released in $5000 bail.

Asks $250,000 For Navy Yard

Washington, Jan. 7.—Representative Tague took steps toward placing the navy yard at Boston in a position to build battleships when he introduced a bill in the house providing for an appropriation of $250,000 for additional equipment.

Charles M. Decker was killed and six others injured as the result of a fire which destroyed the Connecticut hotel, Waterbury, Conn., with a loss of $150,000.

Theophilus Parsons, 66, president of the Amoskeag Manufacturing company and dean of New England mill treasurers, died at Brookline, Mass., where he was born.

Gasolene dealers of Greater Boston now demand 26 cents a gallon for gasolene.

Herbert Fullers, 17, was found dead in his home at Lancaster, Mass., with a bullet in his neck. He had been despondent.

CONGRESS WILL CONSIDER CASE

Supplied With Data Concerning Sinking of Persia

GOES TO SENATE COMMITTEE

No Definite Action by President Until Full Facts Are Before Him—Determination to Proceed With Utmost Caution Endorsed—Disputes With Britain and Germany Discussed

Washington, Jan. 6.—Official details upon which President Wilson and Secretary Lansing will decide the course of the United States in the crisis brought about by the sinking of the steamship Persia still are lacking and, in the absence of specific information, official Washington continues to view the admittedly grave situation with an open mind.

During a conference which lasted an hour the president and secretary of state carefully considered such information as had been received. While no announcement regarding the conference was made, it is known that the president will take no action until the full facts are before him.

During the day the state department sent additional instructions to its representatives abroad urging haste in the gathering of information.

The senate committee on foreign relations will begin consideration of the situation Friday, Chairman Stone having called the meeting. Members of the committee generally agreed that the whole subject of the relations of the United States with the Teutonic powers would be freely discussed. The majority of the committee is understood to favor the determination of the administration to proceed with the utmost caution.

Secretary Lansing sent to the committee an accumulation of information bearing upon the attitude of of Great Britain toward neutral shipping, called for in a resolution by Senator Hoke Smith, and information regarding the negotiations with Germany over submarine warfare, requested in an amendment offered by Senator Lodge.

It was reported also that all the information regarding the sinking of the Persia thus far received had ben communicated to the committee. Members, however, declined to divulge the nature of the documents received from the state department.

AUSTRIA STILL HALTING

Information Concering Destruction of Persia Not Yet Supplied

Washington, Jan. 7.—American Ambassador Penfield cabled that he had presented informally to the Vienna foreign office the American government's request for any information it might have on the destruction of the British liner Persia, but had received no reply.

A dispatch from Consul Garrels at Alexandria indicated that the government now has all the information it is likely to have regarding the sinking of the Persia, unless it comes from Vienna or Berlin. The message said affidavits of survivors throw no more light on the incident.

Persia's Assailant Unidentified

London, Jan. 6.—No official information has yet been received here revealing the nationality of the submarine responsible for the sinking of the British steamer Persia in the Mediterranean, but all the allied warships are keeping close watch in the neighborhood of where the disaster occurred.

It is known that submarines in sections have been delivered from Germany to Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria.

Shevlin Leaves Millions to Family

Minneapolis, Jan. 5.—The will of Thomas L. Shevlin, former Yale football star, who died here last week after a brief illness, was filed for probate. The entire estate, the estimated value of which is $3,500,000, is left to the widow and two children.

Lynchings In 1915

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 3.—Lynchings in the United States in 1915 numbered sixty-nine, as recorded at Tuskegee institute. This was seventeen more than in 1914. Georgia led the states with eighten lynchings. Mississippi was second with nine.

New Planes For the Navy

Washington, Jan. 7.—The navy department announced that six new aeroplanes had been ordered from the Sturtevant Aeroplane company of Boston. This is the largest single order yet placed by the department for aircraft.

Date For Trial of Mrs. Mohr Set

Providence, Jan. 4.—The trial of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr under the charge of being an accessory to the murder of her husband, Dr. C. F. Mohr, will begin on Jan. 10, instead of Jan. 11, as was at first assigned.

Was Last of Monitor Heroes

Philadelphia, Jan. 6.—William Durst, 76, sole survivor of the Monitor, which engaged the Merrimac in the historic battle in Hampton Roads, died at his home here.

G. L. Johnson, a wealthy lumber operator, died at Lincoln, N. H. He was married only two weeks ago, and had just returned from a wedding journey.

During 1914 the total fire loss in Boston was $3,944,627. During 1915 it was less than $2,500,000. The exact figures will not be available for another month.

INCREASE IN WAGES OF FIVE PERCENT

Does Not Appear to Be Acceptable to Textile Workers

Nashua, N. H., Jan. 4.—Union cotton mill operatives throughout New England will not accept the 5 percent wage increase which many manufacturers announced would go into effect yesterday, according to a statement by John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers. Union operatives have for some time been considering a demand for a 10 percent increase, Golden says.

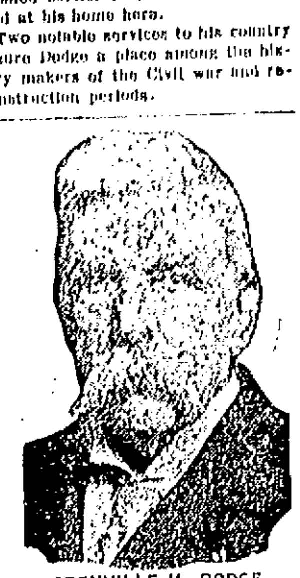
An increase of 5 percent has been announced by the Nashua Manufacturing company and the Jackson Manufacturing company, but a number of employes who had been on strike and who had not returned declared they would not accept it.

DEATH OF GENERAL DODGE

Noted Civil War Veteran Built the Union Pacific Railroad

Council Bluffs, Ia., Jan. 4.—General Grenville M. Dodge, distinguished soldier and railroad builder, died at his home here.

Two notable services to his country assure Dodge a place among the history makers of the Civil war and reconstruction periods.



GRENVILLE M. DODGE

As a soldier his valor is attested by the fact that four horses were shot from under him in the battle of Pea Ridge, and he himself received wounds in several battles.

As a pioneer in western railroad building he has the Union Pacific railroad, whose line he located and whose construction he superintended, standing today as a monument to his memory. He was born at Danvers, Mass., April 12, 1831.

RILEY ASKED TO RESIGN

Violated Agreement by Which Kirchway Succeeded Osborne

Albany, Jan. 7.—Governor Whitman sent a letter to John B. Riley, demanding his resignation as state superintendent of prisons.

The reason for this demand, as stated in the letter, is that Riley had recently ordered a draft of sixty-six prisoners transferred from Sing Sing to Dannemora prison. This order the governor held to be a violation of the understanding under which George W. Kirchwey accepted the wardenship of the prison after Thomas M. Osborne, under indictment for alleged misconduct in office, had relinquished his duties as head of the prison.

Most of the transferred prisoners, the letter says, have been or are prominently connected with the Mutual Welfare league, organized by Osborne.

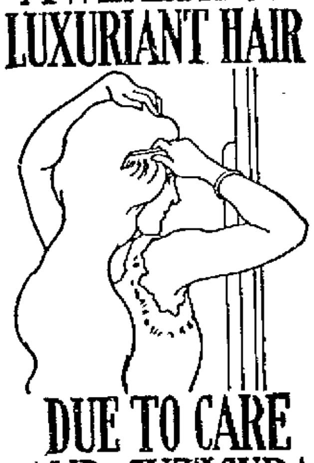
Bird Is For Roosevelt

Boston, Jan. 7.—Charles S. Bird comes out squarely for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for president by the Republican party, in an open letter to George W. Perkins, chairman of the executive committee of the national Progressive committee.

Would Save "Old Ironsides"

Washington, Jan. 7.—Complete rehabilitation of the historic frigate Constitution, which has lain at the Boston navy yard since 1897, is planned by the navy, which asked congress to appropriate $150,000.

A WEALTH OF LUXURIANT HAIR



DUE TO CARE AND CUTICURA

Shampoos with Cuticura Soap preceded by light touches of Cuticura Ointment do much to cleanse the scalp of dandruff, allay itching and irritation, arrest falling hair and promote a hair-growing condition.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free with 32-p. book. Address post-card "Cuticura," Dept. 10G, Boston.

MANY A MAN

In Good Circumstances

puts off saving a portion of his income until his days are well spent, and his earning capacity decreases.

It is expedient to save now and deposit in the bank each week a portion of your income.

We will be pleased to receive your account, and will allow you a liberal rate of interest on your deposits.

4 per cent. Interest Paid on Participation Accounts.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY,

Office with Newport Trust Company.

No. 1591.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The National Exchange Bank.

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, November 10, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$477,907.17
Overdrafts, unsecured		1,524
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	100,000.00	
Total U. S. Bonds		100,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	150,422.00	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		$150,422.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	6,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	3,000.00	3,000.00
Banking House		21,000.00
Other Real Estate owned		2,770.33
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		10,137.90
Due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis	12,441.57	
Due from approved Reserve Agents in other Reserve Cities	43,700.14	56,141.71
Due from Banks and Bankers (other than above)		3,131.21
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,161.43
Outside Checks and other Cash Items	1,119.56	
Fractional Currency	311.77	1,431.33
Notes of other National Banks		9,790.00
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Total coin and certificates		41,214.50
Legal-tender notes		4,827.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		5,000.00
TOTAL		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		65,000.00
Undivided Profits	29,472.87	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	7,761.02	21,711.85
Circulating Notes		$100,000.00
Due to Banks and Bankers (other than above)	57,197.13	
Dividends unpaid		24.00
Individual deposits subject to check	412,827.17	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	85,000.17	
Certified checks	111.11	645,037.52
TOTAL		[illegible]

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

County of Newport, ss.:

I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of November, 1915.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

Correct Attest:

EDWARD S. PECKHAM, EDWARD A. BROWN, WILLIAM R. HARVEY, } Directors.

Winter Vacations in the

White Highlands Of New England

Invigorating snow and ice sports; the thrilling mile-long scoot on bob-sled or toboggan; snow-shoeing or skiing; skating, hockey, curling, ice-boating, on mountain lakes.

For booklet "An Outdoor Enthusiast" write to Advertising Department, New Haven.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

With ELECTRICITY you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEE CALIFORNIA FREE

Full particulars for 4 cents in stamps. Write for folder E124. California Auto Tours Company, California Building, Los Angeles, California.

Invitations, Reception and Visiting Cards

CORRECTLY AND PROMPTLY PRINTED

Send to This Office For Samples and Prices

Kicker—Who does the baby look like.

Bocker—He is neutral.—New York Times.

Best Prices PAID FOR Old Engravings

Wiseman's Art Store,

112 Bellevue Avenue.

SITUATION WANTED by gardener. (Private place.) First class recommendations. Five years in Rhode Island. Age 31, married, one child. Abstainer. Twenty years extensive experience. Fruit and flowers, hardy and underglass. Vegetables etc. Address S. W. S., Box 323, Peace Dale R. I.

Mayor Boyle's Inaugural.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE SEVEN.

to remove and prevent any cause for reasonable complaint and improper conditions generally and we welcome any legitimate co-operation on their part to that end.

The enforcement of certain laws until recently practically obsolete has been the cause of much inconvenience and discomfort generally, has had a depressing effect on some business interests and entailed considerable financial loss. The wisdom of the continued operation of these laws has become decidedly questionable in view of the peculiar social and business conditions existing in Newport and its character as a summer resort, and the opinion seems to prevail largely that the suspension of these laws pending their repeal would be proper, necessary and just.

We ought not to be unmindful of the fact that customs and the manner of living as well as some means of gaining a livelihood have changed somewhat in half a century's time and that some things which in those days were considered luxuries are now recognized as necessities. Newport, in short, in my opinion, is a city where the spirit of the law should be invoked and where existing conditions and unusual circumstances warrant a liberal interpretation and tactful administration of certain antiquated laws which interfere with the comfort and convenience of its people and affect their business interests adversely. In fact, it has been shown and demonstrated that a strict letter of the law enforcement has resulted detrimentally to this community's interests and will be so, especially during the summer season and would be impossible of fair, just and indiscriminate application owing to the demands and character of the business of a summer resort.

The recent legalizing of some lines of business indicates the propriety and necessity of so amending these laws as to make them broader in their scope and more inclusive in their provisions or their absolute repeal. I am inclined to feel that even many of our good citizens who do not benefit directly by the non-operation of these laws will coincide with these views in so far as they have reference to the minor affairs of every-day life, which are now subjected to unreasonable prohibition and narrow restriction. I am well aware that these suggestions will energize the spasmodic activities of certain self-constituted censors whose interest in the welfare of Newport seemingly derives inspiration and can be measured, by the amount of the salaries paid them.

I would renew my suggestion that the plot of land at present an eyesore, intersecting Thames and Farewell streets, be acquired by the city and named Ellery park, in perpetuation of the memory of one of Newports most famous sons, the illustrious William Ellery signer of the Declaration of Independence. This lot, facing the Liberty tree, would have an historical significance doubly instructive. I would also suggest that the cost of the land and a monument of William Ellery, to be erected later on, be met by popular subscription under the auspices of a committee of the Representative Council. Surely there must be in this community enough pride and patriotic sentiment to manifest its appreciation of such a glorious heritage as we possess. What city with this wealth of historical distinction would long remain expressionless and inactive fail to lovingly revive his memory, and would not in enduring form pay tribute to one of that band of heroic patriots who in the days that tried men's souls risked all, even life itself, for the cause of human freedom?

In conclusion permit me to emphasize the great necessity that confronts us for the exercise of economy during the year that lies before us. Doubtless many occasions, pregnant with opportunity and temptation, will arise to tax our best efforts in the discharge of our several functions. May we all be able at the close of our several terms of office to say truthfully and to feel conscientiously that we have performed these duties well and faithfully.

The Split Infinitive.

The split infinitive is the term used to designate the infinitive form of the verb that generally begins with the preposition "to," when separated by a qualifying adverb or phrase, as in the following: "To briefly designate," "to readily understand," "to suddenly and completely change front," "he knew not which to most admire," "to sweetly sing," "to humbly walk." This use is held by literary critics and grammatical purists to be highly improper, but it occurs abundantly in English literature, from the time of Shakespeare to the present day. Nearly every standard author is guilty of it, and it is very general in popular speech. The splitting of the infinitive is often dictated by a sense of rhythm, the placing of the qualifying adverb after the verb and before the weak adjunct or object which follows the verb resulting often in disharmony of rhythm or stress.

Fixing the Fairies.

Remnants of the cave men living in hidden places in the forests, avoiding the more civilized human beings about them, but seen occasionally by these, were probably the first of the fairies, according to A. E. Peake in a paper that appears in the report of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia.

Long before the Danes came to the British Isles Ireland was infested by a people called the Dannans, probably the earliest of the Celts or possibly antedating them. The word Dannan, according to the London Lancet, may be rendered "fairy." They were of puny stature, but their heads were as large as ours, as is proved by the skulls found in the bogs. With their little pointed caps and their retiring ways they were only vaguely known to their neighbors, and when they died out they were dimly remembered and soon became a legend.

The Wolf's Den.

One of the most grewsome among animal homes is the wolf's den. This is simply a hole dug in the side of a bank or a small natural cave, generally situated on the sunny side of a ridge and almost hidden by bushes and loose bowlders. Here the wolf lies snug. In and about his doorway lie the remains of past feasts, which, coupled with his own odor, make the wolf's den a not very inviting place. Nevertheless there is something so dread and mysterious about this soft footed marauder that it even lends a fascination to his home.—St. Nicholas.

OUR GIANT TREES

Over a Million Monster Sequoias In One National Park.

THE OLDEST LIVING THINGS.

No Other Form of Life In This World Can Compare In Age With These Mighty Monarchs of the Forest, Some Having Seen Thirty Centuries.

The Sequoia National park is twenty-four years old, yet east of the Rockies it is scarcely known. Yellowstone and Yosemite are the only two names which the enormous majority of easterners think of when national parks are mentioned. Nevertheless Sequoia is perhaps, in point of average beauty, the superior of all. It was dear to the heart of John Muir, father of national parks, and Chief Geographer R. B. Marshall, who knows them all as no other man knows them, having surveyed or traversed them in person, has declared in print that it possesses beauty as great as all others combined.

Perhaps the most potent reason for its lack of celebrity is that this is the big tree park, and the general public associates the big trees of California with Yosemite. The Mariposa grove, within easy reach of the Yosemite valley, contains several enormous sequoia trees. In fact, the Yosemite National park contains three groves of these giants, the two others being the Merced and Tuolumne groves, which lie within easy reach to the northwest.

The Sequoia National park, however, which lies many miles south of Yosemite, was created to preserve, for the use and pleasure of the people of the United States, by far the greatest groves of the oldest, the biggest and the most remarkable trees living in this world. They number 1,100,000. Of these 12,000 exceed ten feet in diameter. The General Sherman tree, most celebrated of all, is 270.9 feet high, with a diameter of 36.5 feet. The Abraham Lincoln tree is 270 feet high, with a diameter of 31 feet. The William McKinley tree is 201 feet high, with a diameter of 28 feet.

The General Grant National park is usually mentioned with Sequoia because, though separated by six miles of mountain and forest, the two are practically the same national park. It contains only 2,536 acres and was created only for the protection of the General Grant tree, a monster sequoia 264 feet high and thirty-five feet in diameter. But General Grant shares his domain with distinguished neighbors, notably the George Washington tree, which is only nine feet less in height and six feet less in diameter.

The sequoias are the oldest living things in this world. "They are the connecting link," writes Ellsworth Huntington, "between the ancient east and the modern west.

"Three thousand fenceposts, sufficient to support a wire fence around 8,000 or 9,000 acres, have been made from one of these giants, and that was only the first step toward using its huge carcass. Six hundred and fifty thousand shingles, enough to cover the roofs of seventy or eighty houses, formed the second item of its product. Finally, there still remained hundreds of cords of firewood, which no one could use because of the prohibitive expense of hauling the wood out of the mountains. The upper third of the trunk and all the branches lie on the ground where they fell, not visibly rotting, for the wood is wonderfully enduring, but simply waiting till some foolish camper shall light a devastating fire.

"Huge as the sequoias are, their size is scarcely so wonderful as their age. A tree that has lived 500 years is still in its early youth, one that has rounded out 1,000 summers and winters is only in full maturity, and old age, the threescore years and ten of the sequoias, does not come for seventeen or eighteen centuries.

"How old the oldest trees may be is not yet certain, but I have counted the rings of seventy-nine that were over 2,000 years of age, of three that were over 3,000 and of one that was 3,150."

The sequoias are found scattered all over the park, which has an area of 161,597 acres, but the greater trees are gathered in thirteen groups of many acres each, where they grow close together.

The general country is one of the most beautiful in America, abounding in splendid streams, noble valleys, striking ridges and towering mountains. Some of the best trout fishing in the world is found here. The park is the home of the celebrated golden trout, which is found nowhere else in such perfection of color.

In laying out the boundaries of Sequoia National park some of the most superb of American scenic country was unaccountably omitted. Just to the north lies the wonderful valley of the Kings river, with its spectacular canyon and picturesque mountains, while directly on the east, over the great western divide, is a region noted for its beauty. Mount Whitney, on its east bank, is the loftiest mountain in the United States. These two districts are easily reached from the national park, of which they are in effect, though not in administration and protection, a natural part.—Geographical Survey Bulletin.

In matters of repartee a word at the right moment is worth a whole dictionary an hour later.—Life.

Time ripens all things. No man is born wise.—Cervantes.

A Duke's Maxim.

It was a maxim of the first Duke of Portland, who was a great lover of race horses, that there were only two places where all men are equal—on the turf and under the turf.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

UNEARTHING A FOSSIL.

A Delicate Task Demanding Great Care and Preparation.

When the leg of a fossil is found the serious work begins. In many beds the bones are without any infiltrated filling, so that, though perfect in form, they are soft and fragile. To remedy this defect a coat of shellac is applied and allowed to soak in. Then a second and third, and often more, are put on, until the sandstone, or matrix, and bone cease to take up shellac. As soon as the bone has hardened strips of cloth are dipped in flour paste and adjusted to make a firm bandage. When dried in this stage the whole is firm enough to work around, and the adjacent rock is gently removed, leaving the specimen on somewhat of a pedestal.

The preparation and the work of quarrying take three or more days of careful, patient work. Then finally the slab containing the bones and hardened with shellac is wrapped in straw and shipped to the institution which is to receive them. To take the bones from the slab and prepare them for mounting require all the patience and skill of a master mechanic. Very carefully, often with the finest of dental tools, it is necessary to dig away the sandstone covering the bones.

The work becomes more delicate as the fragile bones appear. As soon as exposed to the air the pulverized mass is given a coat of shellac, and this process is continued until it becomes firm and durable. After the preparator has the material in working shape he must add the missing parts, restoring them with plaster. This requires a careful study of other prehistoric bones. The skeleton is then mounted, a work which is comparatively easy as regards the fixing process.—Argonaut.

DANGER IN MUSHY FOODS.

They Affect the Saliva and Lack Necessary Mineral Elements.

If you want to prevent your teeth from decaying keep your saliva alkaline. The saliva has two functions, the first of which is to saturate the food while it is being chewed and to prepare it for the action of the gastric juice. The second, and no less important, is to keep the teeth and the cavities of the mouth clean.

In an article in the Medical Review of Reviews T. Benedict Furniss says that we have got so far away from natural life that only five persons in 100 have alkaline saliva.

Chewing stimulates the salivary glands. Soft, starchy, mushy foods, from which the mineral salts have been extracted, need little or no chewing, so the salivary glands are not stimulated. And they do not supply the mineral elements that are necessary to the fluids of the body. Such foods stick between the teeth and in the recesses of the mouth, where they ferment and decay and become the breeding ground for bacteria. The bacteria generate acids which eat away the substance of the teeth, making holes in which more food lodges, and so the evil process goes on.

The normal alkaline saliva is one of the best of the protectors of the body against the attack of bacteria. Not only is the saliva slightly bactericidal, but its alkalinity counteracts the acids produced by these bacteria.

Starchy foods should always be accompanied by fruits or berries, for the acid in these has the peculiar property of changing to an alkali in the body, and besides, they are the best of stimulants for the salivary glands.

Bears.

Bears vary in price, the most expensive being the polar bears, which cost about $150. Most of the arctic expeditions bring back polar bears, and, notwithstanding the heat, they are happy and contented in captivity. Native bears are much cheaper. One member of the bear family in Bronx park, New York, is a spectacle bear, so called because of the makeup about the eyes. He comes from South America and was a present from a private individual, being as far as is known, the only specimen in captivity.—Boston Herald.

A City Once Too Loyal.

Bristol has always been a loyal city and once displayed its loyalty to its own eminent disadvantage. When Henry VII. paid the city a visit in 1490 the citizens turned out in such style to welcome him that the miserly monarch, casting an eye upon the finery displayed, promptly levied an impost of £20 on each inhabitant "because their wives went too fine."—London Chronicle.

The Lamp of a Man's Life.

Dr. Holmes said the lamp of a man's life has three wicks—brain, blood and breath—and to turn down any one of them makes the other two go out. The wounds a man will survive and even disregard so long as his head, heart and lungs are unhurt have long been one of the wonders of war history.

Voltaire and the Doctors.

Voltaire despised doctors and, like Macbeth, thought it well to "throw physic to the dogs." The French author once said, "A physician is a man who pours drugs of which he knows little into the body of a man of which he knows less."

Attentive.

"Is Watson still paying attention to that widow he was courting two years ago?"

"You bet he is. They are married now, and he has to pay strict attention to everything she says."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

E Pluribus Unum.

The Latin phrase "E pluribus unum" means "From many, one." It is the motto of the United States, as being one nation, though composed of many states. The expression is found originally in a Latin poem entitled "Moretum," supposed to have been written by the poet Virgil.

Growth of Baseball.

Nothing shows the growth of baseball more than a comparison of gate receipts taken in during the different series played for the baseball championship of the world. In the year 1884 about 300 persons attended the final game between the Providence team and the Metropolitan club, champions of their respective leagues, and the total attendance at all three games was less than 3,000. Radbourne and Keefe, the opposing hurlers, were at the height of their respective careers, but they failed to draw the throngs. However, the players did not worry, as there was nothing in it for them except glory.

In the season of 1885 the series was a failure from all standpoints. Only 8,000 saw the six contests between the men of Anson and the Browns, led by Charles Comiskey. The series was marked by continual scrapping and at times real fighting. It ended or broke up with honors in games won and verbal scraps "fifty-fifty." In 1886 the first real series for the world championship was pulled off in a successful manner. The six games drew 40,000, and the net receipts were $14,000. —Philadelphia Ledger.

Ecuador's Vegetable Wool.

Kapok, known in Ecuador as "lana de ceiba," or "vegetable wool," is a product of the largest tree that grows in the forests of the littoral, a species of the genus Eriodendron (allied to the cotton plant). The ceiba bears most of its branches near the top, and the appearance of its bright yellow flowers marks the approaching end of the rainless season. After the flowers fade the pods that yield the kapok of commerce are formed. These are gathered and the fiber extracted by hand. One hundred pounds of crude material yield, after cleaning, forty-five pounds of first grade kapok. Kapok is gaining in popularity in the United States, where, among the other uses to which it is put, it is employed in stuffing mattresses and sofa cushions and, it is said, has found some favor among makers of upholstery fabrics.

Illustrating the Idea.

A school inspector was examining a class in grammar and trying to elucidate the complex relations of adjectives and nouns by a telling example.

"Now, for instance," said he, "what am I?"

That was an easy question, and all the children shouted:

"A man!" and then looked around triumphantly.

"Yes, but what else?" said the inspector.

This was not so easy, but after a pause a boy ventured to suggest:

"A little man."

"Yes, but there is something more than that."

This was a poser, but at last an infant phenomenon almost leaped from his seat in his eagerness and cried:

"Please, sir, I know, sir—an ugly little man!"—Pearson's Weekly.

Beautiful Flag Flower.

Among the stateliest and proudest of the members of America's flower family none excels the larger blue flag, which also wears the names of blue iris and fleur-de-lis. Ruskin calls it the flower of chivalry, which has a sword for its leaf and a lily for its heart. Longfellow pronounces it "a flower born to the purple, to joy and pleasance." It blooms in the wet, rich marsh and meadow from May to July and finds its home from Newfoundland and Manitoba to Florida and Arkansas. The flag flower must look to the insect world entirely for its propagation, particularly to the bees as its pollen carriers. So it puts forth a flower that is blue tinted, for its experience has taught it that a bee can be wooed with blue better than with any other color.—Pittsburgh Press.

A Titled Kleptomaniac.

A titled kleptomaniac almost a century ago was the Countess of Cork. She had a reputation for stealing anything she could lay her hands on, whether it was useful or valuable or not. Once when leaving a country house where she had been staying she saw and quietly picked up a hedgehog that was crossing a hall, a pet of the porter's, and took it away in her carriage. Finding it an uncomfortable foot warmer, she decided to dispose of it at the first town where she changed horses and then offered it to a confectioner in return for a sponge cake.

Kept Him Waiting.

The Scotch clergyman who invented the percussion lock for firearms in 1805 had to wait twenty-seven years before it was tested by the British government, thirty-two years before a regiment was armed with it and thirty-four years before it was used in war.

Well Named.

"A wonderful man is my uncle," said little Binks, "so very original and witty. He says he called his dog Sandwich because it was half bread, his goat Nearly because it was all butt and his prize cockerel Robinson because it Crusoe."

Inspiring Words.

"What," asks a contemporary, "are the most inspiring words in the English language?" Much might be said on behalf of these: "Inclosed find check."—Chicago News.

Quite Easy.

Mother (annoyed)—I don't see, Elsie, how you can be so naughty. Elsie—Why, mamma, it isn't a bit hard.—Boston Transcript.

No man is a good physician who has never been sick.—Arabian.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Free and Easy Servants In Japan.

In Japan domestic service is very honorable. Domestic servants rank before tradesmen, who are considered at the bottom of the social ladder. In the absence of his master a servant will receive the callers and chat away familiarly, but politely, until the arrival of the head of the house. After rubbing his knees together and hissing and kotowing he will invite you to take a seat—on the floor, or, more correctly speaking, on your heels, with a flat cushion between your knees and the floor to make the ordeal a little less painful. He will then offer you five cups of tea. Even after his master has arrived he may stay in the room and is likely to cut into the conversation and quite certain to laugh at the smallest apology for a joke. He brings all his sisters and cousins and aunts to be introduced when he takes service, and the house is seldom without a few of them engaged on some business or errand. In the European hotels in Japan the servants are all men, who are dressed in indigo cotton doublets and hose and run about barefoot.—London Answers.

A Prince's Chilly Dip.

Prince Henry of Prussia is an ardent sailor, says Pearson's Weekly, but he is known among the bluejackets as a great humbug. The following story is typical of his methods, and shows that although he expects those under his command to put up with all kinds of hardships, he is by no means above "roughing it" himself.

One day, when he was on board a warship in the North sea, he suddenly gave the order, "All hands to bathe!"

It was a bitterly cold day and the water was like ice. The order was so evidently distasteful that one of the officers ventured to make a mild protest to the prince. Without answering him a single word, Prince Henry, although fully clothed, sprang over the vessel's side, swam out a good distance in the icy water and returned to the deck dripping from head to foot.

After that the sailors took their bath without demur.

A Pretty Hot Story.

Chabert, the fire king, who was a popular favorite in London over eighty years ago, claimed to be able to swallow arsenic and other poisons with impunity. Visitors to his entertainment were requested to come provided with phosphorus, arsenic and oxalic acid, which he proceeded to consume before their eyes, taking an antidote afterward which was supposed to neutralize their effects. Then, to show that he was as impervious to heat as to poison, he would take a raw leg of lamb into an oven heated to 220 degrees and remain inside until the joint was cooked, when it was carved and handed around to the audience. The performance concluded by Chabert rubbing a red-hot shovel on his head and face and allowing any one who wished to drop molten sealing wax on his tongue and hands.—London Mail.

Eskimo Candy.

Tallow is the Eskimo's candy. It is put up in bright red packages made out of the feet of a waterfowl. The women cut off the red feet of this bird, which is called the dovekie, draw out the bones and blow up the skin so as to make pouches, which they fill with reindeer tallow for their little folk. None of the food that the Eskimos eat seems very inviting to us, but they are extremely fond of it and are very apt to overeat. It is said by explorers who have gone into Greenland that it is no uncommon sight to see an Eskimo man who has eaten an enormous meal of the raw frozen flesh of the reindeer, seal or walrus lying on his back and eating blubber until he cannot move.—Exchange.

More Than One.

The clergyman of a country village, reprehending one of his parishioners for quarreling with his wife so loudly and frequently as to be a source of perpetual disturbance to the neighborhood, in the course of his exhortation remarked that the Scriptures declared that man and wife were one.

"Aye, that may be, sir," answered Hodge, "but if you were to go by when me and my wife are at it you'd think there were twenty of us."—London Globe.

Consolation.

The mistress, not wishing to offend her cook, who had been with her but two weeks, announced in a low, well modulated voice, "I am sorry, Ellen, but the master found fault with your cooking today."

"Lor', I don't take no notice of 'im, mum. It's his blessed nature to find fault. Ain't he always finding fault with you?"—Argonaut.

Masonry Weights.

Granite or limestone masonry, well dressed, weighs 165 pounds per cubic foot; mortar rubble weighs 154 pounds, dry rubble 138 pounds and well dressed sandstone masonry 144 pounds.

Its Advantage.

Teacher—What is the difference between the sun and the moon? Pupil—Please, sir, the sun's bigger and healthier looking than the moon because he goes to bed earlier.

Discouraging.

Jester—Poor old Skinflint has his troubles! Jinson—What! Why, he's making barrels and barrels of money! Jester—I know, but the price of barrels has gone up.

Knew What His Few Days Meant.

Quackly—By the bye, have you got $10 about you that you don't need for a few days? Smackly—I have, but I might need it some time.—Exchange.

Suspicion.

Once give your mind to suspicion and there is sure to be food enough for it. In the stillest night the air is filled with sounds for the wakeful ear that is resolved to listen.

Josh Billings was right when he said, "I don't care how much a man talks if he only says it in a few words."

Voices of the Sea.

In "The Log of the Snark," by Charmian Kittredge London, is this bit of sea description:

"The sea is not a lovable monster. And monster it is. It is beautiful, the sea, always beautiful in one way or another, but it is cruel and unmindful of the life that is in it and upon it. It was cruel last evening in the lurid low sunset that made it glow, dully, to the cold, mocking, ragged moonrise that made it look like death. The waves positively beckoned when they rose and pitched toward our boat laboring in the trough. And all the long night it seemed to me that I heard voices through the planking, talking, talking, endlessly, monotonously, querulously, and I couldn't make out whether it was the ocean calling from the outside or the ship herself muttering grudgingly, finding herself. If the voices are of the ship they will soon cease, for she must find herself. But if they are the voices of the sea they must be sad sirens that cry, restless questioning, unsatisfied—quaint homeless little sirens."

Beautiful Fish.

Japanese gardens are almost like a part of the house. The people live in gardens far more than most Americans do. In almost every garden is found a pond with goldfish in it. The golden carp is a kind of goldfish which was brought from China to Japan, and the species named ranchu is greatly admired. It has a tail made of three or four fanlike fins that open and close. When floating about in the water and looked at from above it appears like one of the old Japanese gold coins called the koban. It is supposed to look like a fish, when one gazes straight into its face. The Japan Magazine tells us of these fish and says that the Japanese are fond of giving fancy names to their favorites, such as "dancing butterfly" and "double cherry blossom." Sometimes the fish take their names from appearance and sometimes from habits.

Austria's Historic Crown.

The crown donned by the monarch of Austria, which was made originally for Stephen of Hungary some eight centuries ago, has been stolen, lost or pawned.

One one occasion it was pilfered by a queen who fled across the frozen Danube with it, and there, being in need of ready cash, she pawned it for 2,800 ducats. When it was finally traced and recovered it was placed in a fortress in Hungary and guarded night and day.

At the time of the revolution it was buried in a forest to prevent its being annexed by the Austrians, and it remained under the soil for nearly a hundred years. The crown is adorned with fifty-three fine sapphires, fifty good sized rubies, one emerald and 338 pearls. The gems are sunken in a mass of pure gold, and the crown weighs altogether about fourteen pounds.—Exchange.

The Common People.

Coronets, miters, military display, the pomp of war, wide colonies and a huge empire are, to my view, all trifles, light as air and not worth considering, unless with them you can have a fair share of comfort, contentment and happiness among the great body of the people. Palaces, baronial castles, great halls, stately mansions, do not make a nation. The nation in every country dwells in the cottage, and unless the light of your constitution can shine there, unless the beauty of your legislation and the excellence of your statesmanship are impressed there on the feelings and condition of the people, rely upon it, you have yet to learn the duties of government.—John Bright.

Beating Off a Dog.

If a dog springs for a man the latter should guard his face with his arm and try to meet the animal with his forearm. With his right hand he should attempt to catch one of the animal's front paws. The paw of a bulldog is ultra sensitive. If it can be caught a vigorous squeeze will make the animal howl for mercy and retire discomfited.

Oak Wood.

The oak is a historic wood. As early as the eleventh century it became the favorite wood of civilized Europe, and specimens of carving and interior finish have come down to us from that early day, their pristine beauty enhanced by the subduing finger of time.

Giving Due Credit.

"Willie, I hope your teacher appreciates how much I teach you at home."

"That's what I keep tellin' her, ma. She said yesterday, 'I wonder where you learn your bad manners, Willie,' and I said right away, 'Ma teaches 'em to me.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Wise Child.

"Johnny, do you know that your mother has been looking for you?" asked the neighbor next door.

"Sure I do," replied Johnny. "That's the reason she can't find me!"—Judge.

She Was So Precise.

"Do you go in for aviation?" he asked the Boston beauty.

"No, not for aviation. One goes in for sea bathing, but for aviation one goes up."—Judge.

Cairo Street Warnings.

In oriental countries the recklessness of drivers of vehicles and their disregard for foot passengers are very marked, but in Cairo they have a series of curious cries with which they warn a footman. They specify the particular part of his anatomy which is in danger, as thus: "Look out for thy left shin, O uncle!" "Boy, have a care for the little toe on thy right foot!" "O blind beggar, look out for thy staff!" And the blind beggar, feeling his way with the staff in his right hand, at once obediently turns to the left. "O Frankish woman, look out for thy left foot!" "O burden bearer, thy load is in danger!" "O water carrier, look out for the tail end of thy pigskin water bottle!"

Charles M. Cole,
PHARMACIST,
302 THAMES STREET
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

J. D. JOHNSTON
Architect and Builder,
Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.
Shop 63 Mill St. Office 70 Pelham St.

GET YOUR
ICE CREAM
—AT—
Koschny's
230 & 232 THAMES STREET,
or at his
Branch Store, 16 Broadway
Cake, Ice Cream,
CONFECTIONERY.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS and FRESH EVERY DAY

MICHAEL F. MURPHY
Contractor
—AND—
BUILDER
OF MASON WORK,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing attended to.
Orders left at
Calendar Avenue.

NEWPORT
Transfer Express Co.
TRUCKERS
—AND—
General Forwarders
Heavy Trucking a Specialty
Estimates Given on any Kind of Carting.
Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 30 Bellevue Avenue.
BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames Street.
New York Freight Depot.
Telephone 71-2,F

WATER!
ALL PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their residence or places of business, should make application to the office, Marlboro street, near Thames.
Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.
GUY NORMAN, Treasurer.

ASK ANY HORSE
Eureka Harness Oil
Mica Axle Grease
Sold by dealers everywhere
Standard Oil Co. of New York

BILLHEADS
We Print Them
LETTERHEADS
We Print Them Well
ENVELOPES
HANDBILLS
We Print Them Too
We Print Everything Well
DROP IN AND SEE US
AND BE CONVINCED

Governor Beeckman's Message.

DELIVERED JANUARY 4, 1916.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly:

In presenting to the law making branch of the State, my second annual message, it is gratifying to call attention to many valuable statutes which were passed at the January Session, 1915:

The Juvenile Court Act, an Act in Amendment of "Proceedings in Criminal Cases, Amendments to the "Employers' Liability Act," "The Providence Water Act," "The Parole Law," and Amendments to the Probate Law, are conspicuous examples of the prompt, able, and impersonal consideration which you gave to the affairs of State.

There was a marked advancement in the dispatch of legislative proceedings in the January Session of 1915. Work was begun early in the session and continued earnestly to the end, with the gratifying result that the usual rush of business during the last days of the session was avoided, allowing sufficient time for a reasonable and proper consideration to be given to the enactments passed upon. There is opportunity at the present time for even greater improvement in this respect. No time will be required for organization. You are ready on the first day of the session to take up immediately the work before you. That you will in the beginning, bear in mind that the session is expected to be brief, and that you will promptly undertake to consider and dispose of the business presented to you, and thus overcome all criticism of so-called "legislative delays," is my earnest appeal.

TAXATION.

The most important problem that you are called upon to solve is to make adequate provision for sufficient money to pay the expenses and disbursements necessary to be made by the General Treasurer during the fiscal year of 1916.

The growth of the State in population and wealth demands larger facilities and necessarily larger expenditures in the various departments which the State has undertaken to maintain. It is not fully appreciated that in several departments, notably in some of our charitable institutions, we have no better equipment than that which existed twenty years or more ago—when less than one-half of the present number of inmates was provided for.

In the House of Correction at Howard, exists a deplorable condition—inmates crowded beyond the point of convenience or even decency, in quarters incapable of proper sanitation and appallingly dangerous to life in the event of accident or fire. Without delay, this disgraceful condition must be remedied.

It must also be borne in mind that within recent years, the State has undertaken a large amount of public work, which was heretofore carried on by towns and municipalities, or was not performed at all.

Public education has been more diversified and enlarged. Provision has been made for defective children, traveling libraries, high school education, professional supervision, medical inspection, child labor and school attendance. All these and other valuable developments in the normal progressive policy of public education require increased State appropriations.

The maintenance of our State highways, demanded by our citizens is another example of many functions now carried on by the State, which were formerly imperfectly performed by local authorities. This brief recital is indicative of the increased burdens of the State, necessitating an income much in excess of the present sources of revenue.

Some readjustment in the finances of the State will be necessary if the demands for expansion and improvement in the public service are to be complied with. The system under which appropriations are made, may be, and undoubtedly is, susceptible of improvement in a manner to facilitate retrenchment without impairment of efficiency; but still more certain is the need for increasing the capacity of the State to meet those obligations which are demanded by the legitimate requirements of its citizens.

Provisions for meeting the increasing demands upon the general treasury without imposing unequal and unjust burdens, require the most careful consideration, and a thorough examination of the various means available for increasing the State revenue from new sources before increasing the present rates on property or privilege already taxed.

The manifest advantage of obtaining additional revenue from sources hitherto untouched is that it tends to distribute the burden of taxation more equitably, and does not disturb existing methods and rates of taxation to which we have become accustomed and to which business has been adjusted.

It is well to bear in mind in this connection the policy inaugurated last year of allowing no expenditures by departments in excess of their appropriations, and as the limit of floating indebtedness has been reached, nothing but the net revenue for the fiscal year will be available for appropriations.

The passage of the Tax Act of 1912 was a long step toward instituting a system of taxation suited to existing industrial and economic conditions. Several recommendations of a joint special committee of the General Assembly were embodied in this act, while action upon other recommendations of the committee was deferred. The Board of Tax Commissioners created under this act has continued the investigation begun by the special committee in order that succeeding steps in the development of the State's system of taxation may be logical.

In view of what appeared to be an urgent necessity for additional public funds, I instructed the Board of Tax Commissioners to embody in its report recommendations for increasing the State revenue, and to give particular attention to the development of new sources, to the end that the distribution of tax burden should be more equitable and the present system remain undisturbed.

The most important suggestion in this report is the enactment of an Inheritance Tax Law. I consider this suggestion a timely one. There are but five states in the Union besides Rhode Island that do not impose some form of tax on legacies and successions.

The enactment of the proposed law will impose but a very moderate tax burden at a time when it would be most easily borne, and this method of taxation is recognized as a necessary component of a well balanced revenue system by economists and administrators alike, and it is employed by enlightened governments throughout the world.

There appears to be no sound reason why Rhode Island should longer delay in taking so logical a step in the development of its revenue system; and I recommend that the General Assembly take this matter under immediate consideration, and that an inheritance tax law be enacted substantially as recommended by the Board of Tax Commissioners.

The report of this Board also will propose a law imposing a State tax upon savings and participation accounts in national banks. The method suggested for reaching these deposits is essentially the same as that now in operation in Vermont and Connecticut.

This class of deposits in national banks should be regarded and taxed to the same extent as the savings and participation accounts in savings banks, State banks and trust companies, where such deposits are reached positively and effectually under the present State tax. Considerations both of equity and expediency, therefore, call for this addition to the taxation laws of the State, and I recommend the enactment of the necessary legislation.

Another change recommended by the Board of Tax Commissioners is a provision for an annual franchise or minimum tax on all Rhode Island corporations. I am informed that the records in the office of the Secretary of State show over five thousand corporations, chartered under the laws of Rhode Island. A comparatively small proportion of these are transacting business in this State and liable to the present corporation tax.

I am of the opinion that a moderate franchise tax should be imposed upon all corporations chartered in this State which are not liable to, or which do not pay a corresponding amount under the present corporate excess tax, and I recommend the enactment of legislation to this end.

It is clear that the adoption of these changes in the taxation laws will not yield the additional revenue needed immediately. Time will be required for this, and the General Assembly is confronted with the necessity of making temporary provision for increasing the available funds of the State at once. In such a contingency there is one recourse—to increase the State tax rate on cities and towns. This method presents apparently the only ready means of meeting such an emergency without seriously disturbing the whole revenue system.

The statute under which this tax is levied seems to have been designed for the purpose of providing this elastic condition for such a contingency. But any increase in the State tax rate, even if deemed imperative, should be predicated upon the making of due provision for permanently increasing the State revenues by other means.

PUBLIC ROADS.

For two years, the only money available for the repair and reconstruction of State highways has come from the automobile department in registration fees, license fees and fines, totaling approximately two hundred thousand dollars, annually. This amount is insufficient to maintain three hundred and twenty-five miles of State road which is now under State control.

I renew the declaration in my former annual message:

"We are now confronted with a condition which positively forbids at the present time and will make inadvisable for some time to come any further extension of the State highway system or the construction of any new roads. We must first take care of the roads we have. Repair, reconstruction and maintenance are the work requiring your immediate attention."

I have encouraged the State Board of Public Roads in its efforts to give full publicity of the work performed, of the plans proposed, and of all expenditures.

In no branch of public service are the people more interested and full information should frequently be published concerning all details of road construction.

I commend to your immediate consideration the annual report of the Board of Public Roads and urge an appropriation sufficient to make material progress in the reconstruction and repair of our State roads.

To make this appropriation of the most value, it should be passed early in the session, to the end that the Board may perfect its plans and begin its work early in the spring of 1916. Delay means added expense.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

By Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of 1912, a commission was created to consider the amendment and revision of the constitution of the State. This commission made report, as required by the resolution, to the General Assembly at its January Session, 1915, submitting a constitution which in many respects proposed important changes in our fundamental law. Some of the substantial changes deal with the following subjects:

I. Full manhood suffrage with a provision that will enable the electors of a city or town to extend or abridge the franchise for local purposes.

II. Representation in the Senate on the basis of population.

III. Self-government in matters of local administration.

IV. Appointment by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of all State officers other than General Officers and members of the General Assembly.

V. Extension of the veto power of the Governor.

VI. Biennial sessions of the General Assembly, compensation of members, abolition of mileage, and certain restrictions on legislative power.

VII. Certain amendments to the Bill of Rights embracing changes in judicial procedure.

VIII. Changes in method of amending the Constitution and provision for a constitutional convention every twenty years.

IX. Provision for a law in civil actions that an agreement of nine or more jurors may be accepted by the court as a verdict.

I earnestly urge, in fairness to the public, in due respect to the eminent commission which framed this proposed constitution, that you give it the fullest public consideration.

It is well known that the executive has no voice in proposing amendments to the constitution. Amendments to the constitution of Rhode Island are matters resting exclusively upon the General Assembly and the electors of the State. A resolution proposing a change in the constitution, which must first originate in the General Assembly does not require the approval of the Governor, nor has he any power to veto it. Notwithstanding this limitation of executive power, I deem it proper to use my influence in legitimate ways in the advancement of such amendments to our constitution as I believe the people desire to vote upon.

I have been an advocate of the proposition to submit to a vote of the people an amendment to the constitution removing the "so-called" property qualification. I shall continue this advocacy. The limited property qualification now retained in our constitution is confined to the right of tax payers in the cities to select city councilmen and in towns to control appropriations in financial town meeting. In my judgment there is sufficient demand on the part of the electors of the State to require immediate action by the General Assembly in adopting a resolution, proposing this amendment to our constitution, and, as I stated in my former annual message, I earnestly recommend that the people be given an opportunity to vote on this proposition at the earliest day possible.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

In my message last year, I called the attention of the General Assembly to the importance of agriculture to the welfare of the State, and to the fact, that notwithstanding its importance, agriculture in this State is manifestly declining.

In order that we might learn the causes that have led to this unfortunate condition and the remedy therefor, I recommended that the Assembly create a commission to inquire into the agricultural conditions in this State.

Acting upon this recommendation, the General Assembly last year created a Commission of Agricultural Inquiry and by virtue of the power conferred by the Act, five citizens were appointed to serve as Commissioners. They have worked faithfully and have made earnest study of this important question.

I have every reason to believe that their forthcoming report will form the basis upon which we may set ourselves to the task of bettering rural conditions in Rhode Island, and for such recommendations for legislation as they may present, I ask your helpful co-operation.

BUDGET SYSTEM.

Proper consideration by the General Assembly of measures carrying appropriations is rendered extremely difficult because of the lack of any means for readily ascertaining the probable demands upon the General Treasury for the current year until late in the session. As a rule, most of this information could be made available in advance of the session by the adoption of some simple and comprehensive system of estimates.

The custom of including in the annual appropriation bill a large number of items, the amounts of which are fixed by law, and which can be properly changed only by amendments to the General Statutes, results in the expenditure of much time by the General Assembly and the finance committees to no purpose.

I believe a distinct improvement can be made in the present method by the adoption of some form of budgetary system. A thorough canvass can be made of the several State departments and institutions prior to the convening of the General Assembly, and an accurate estimate of their needs compiled and presented in convenient form for reference at the opening of the session.

The appropriations fixed by statute, which, after such a canvass, are found not to require any increase or decrease, should be made continuing appropriations, and should not be considered annually by the legislature; while those which are found to be in need of revision should be changed by statutory enactment. In this way, the diligence of the legislature and the finance committees could be more closely and effectively applied to those appropriations which vary in amount from year to year, and which must be based upon the fluctuating requirements of the departments to which they apply.

It frequently occurs that bills calling for the expenditure of substantial sums are not presented until late in the session. This condition could be relieved by a provision of law making impossible the introduction of measures of this character after a certain period excepting upon recommendation of the Governor.

A financial survey of the various departments and institutions of the State has recently been made at my request and the information obtained will be submitted to you for your immediate use. I believe that the method I have suggested for determining the probable annual State expenditures in advance of the session not only will result in a material saving of time, but will tend to foster greater economy in the conduct of the State's business. I therefore recommend the enactment of the legislation necessary to carry such a system into effect.

EDUCATION.

To wise legislative action and the untiring labors of those engaged in the service of education in the past, Rhode Island owes the high rank in educational standards and efficiency it holds among the most progressive states. The continued success and future progress of our educational organization, as a vital public interest, will always deserve the serious attention of the General Assembly and invite the best thought and most conscientious work of its members.

With all the extension of our educational advantages and improvements in school instruction, illiteracy still prevails to an extent out of keeping with our conception of intelligent citizenship. Existing educational agencies have not solved this problem completely. To reduce illiteracy to the lowest degree, some further action, definite and practical, seems necessary in order to reach illiterates beyond the instruction of the schools.

Although educational opportunities are offered those above sixteen years of age, there are no existing means to insure the ability of such even to read and write. It seems desirable and feasible to establish in law and practice a place of instruction that would secure to all minors at least a knowledge of English sufficient to read and write the language. This would involve making new provisions for the special kind of instruction needed and not now afforded in day schools and requiring the attendance of those unable to read and write for a few hours a week. Our free public evening schools, with their annual enrollment of more than ten thousand pupils, offer such instruction in communities where they exist, but well adapted instruction must be provided in both day and evening schools and made generally available before part-time attendance may reasonably be required as a condition of employment. The objects sought may be realized in the establishment of so-called continuation schools, which are maintained in other sections of the country.

Another reason for the establishment of continuation schools is to give opportunity to children of fourteen and fifteen years of age who leave school for employment before completing their elementary studies to continue their studies and receive part-time instruction adapted to their needs and related to their employment. Fully ninety-six per cent. of all of our children between seven and fourteen years of age attend school, but only sixty-three per cent. of those fourteen years old and forty-one per cent. of those fifteen years old are enrolled. More than eight thousand children of this class attend no school, and many of them would be served by continuation schools. A consideration of this opportunity to strengthen our system of public education is commended to the attention of the General Assembly.

Clearly related to our system of public schools is the Rhode Island Normal School, whose peculiar function is to improve public instruction through the special education and training of teachers. To this institution is chiefly due the notable improvement in teaching in our public schools during past years. Recognized in other states as one of the foremost institutions of its kind, it has given to Rhode Island, through its service and influence, a larger relative number of professionally trained teachers than obtains in any other state. That it may continue its indispensable work and meet increasing demands in the preparation of teachers for our public schools, the continued consideration and adequate support of the General Assembly will be necessary. It has grown beyond the capacity of its building; restriction on the admission of student teachers has been unavoidable; and the work of the school will necessarily be impaired by crowded conditions unless more room is provided. Our growing population and the increasing demand for teachers require extended and not restricted provisions for the professional education of teachers.

SUPERIOR COURT HOUSE IN THE COUNTY OF PROVIDENCE.

The accommodations for the Superior Court in the county of Providence are inadequate and not sufficient to accommodate the business of the court. The building is old, out of date, unsanitary, and not fire proof. In it is housed the State law library, a very valuable collection of books, whose destruction would be a serious loss to the State. Ancient documents, including the colonial records of the court which could never be replaced, are exposed to the imminent danger of destruction in case of fire. I trust you will give these important matters thorough consideration.

SOLDIERS' HOME FUND AND SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 13 of Chapter 101 of the General Laws, I recommend an appropriation of $25,000 for the "soldiers' home fund," and $9,000 for the "soldiers' relief fund," having been advised by the Board of Soldiers' Relief that these sums will be required for the purposes named during the year 1916.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to express my gratitude for the generous aid and cooperation which you have manifested during my incumbency of the executive office and to express my confidence that in the labors of the present session, we shall unite in performing the best service of which we are capable, for the welfare of our State.

It is obvious that I have discussed only a few of many measures which will be brought to your attention. Progress, new inventions, new conditions, and new methods constantly require amendments and changes in our statute law. Whatever is helpful and necessary to the whole community you should not hesitate to enact. Caution should always be exercised, however, against passing too many laws. Excess of legislation may be mischievous and harmful, impeding the current of legitimate commerce and retarding business improvement. The wise and considerate administration of our common law courts often affords better regulation for human conduct than can be defined in the firm and unyielding language of a statute.

R. LIVINGSTON BEECKMAN.

Mayor Boyle's Inaugural.

To the Honorable the Representative Council of the City of Newport:

Gentlemen: Through the courtesy of the city treasurer I am able to submit to you the following summary of the condition of the city's finances at the close of the last fiscal year:

Amount of bonded debt	$1,333,000.00
Amount of annual interest on same	30,010.50
Amount unpaid coupons	1,192.50
Amount outstanding notes	75,000.00
Total gross debt	$1,459,203.00
Amount sinking fund	466,505.88
Net debt	$992,697.12
Cash in treasury, January 1, 1915	141,153.38
Receipts in 1915, including loans	1,449,539.67
Total receipts	$1,590,698.05
Expenditures in 1915 (including loans)	1,522,949.96
Cash in treasury, December 31, 1915	67,749.09

Of this amount $56,178.48 is held in reserve and is not available for current accounts, thus leaving an actual cash balance in hand December 31, 1915, of $11,591.11. The decrease of cash in hand amounting to $75,469.82 at the close of accounts this year from that of last year is due largely to the greater cost of maintenance of the several departments, which returned practically no unexpended balances. During the year the bonded debt was reduced $73,000 and notes for $23,000 were paid.

The instructive and comprehensive report of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners will reveal its sound financial methods in safeguarding the funds entrusted to its care and again demonstrates the wisdom of its creation, its withdrawal of the bank deposits and its disposal of stocks for investment in gilt-edged bonds, which having been bought below par will at their maturity realize a very profitable appreciation, while the annual income thereafter is a substantial sum and the principal hedged with absolute security. On the whole the report is interesting and worthy of your study.

A comparative summary showing the increases in tax assessments, tax rates, cost of maintenance of the departments, etc., with conditions a decade ago may be interesting to you.

The valuation of assessments on real estate and tangible personal has increased 20 per cent, from $36,001,000 in 1906 to $43,803,200.00 in 1915; intangible personal 35 per cent, from $11,811,300 to $31,715,300; the tax rate 30 per cent, from $1.20 to $1.56; the annual appropriations from $641,073.60 to $871,888.05, or 35 per cent. The state tax has increased 18 per cent, streets and highways 90 per cent, public schools 30 per cent, fire department 39 per cent, lighting streets 13 per cent, police department 55 per cent, health department 41 per cent, making an average increase of 43 per cent, in all departments. I believe these figures to be sufficiently illuminating to impress on us the imperative necessity of practicing economy.

By the re-organization of the fire department it is generally admitted that we have increased its efficiency, but opinion is divided as to whether or not a reduced cost of maintenance has been the result. Many are of the belief that our fire plant is too extensive for our actual needs, involving too great an expense, and could be safely cut 3 per cent without impairing any reasonable requirement or sacrificing any necessary safeguards.

Would not good results be obtained by the re-organization of all departments. I am of the opinion that not only would greater efficiency follow their re-organization, but also a very appreciable measure of economy in their managment and maintenance. I would suggest that committees of your Honorable Body in conjunction with the heads of departments be appointed to investigate and act in accordance herewith.

Our tax rate, which, as you have seen, has increased of late years until it has reacted an alarming figure, has been forced to its present point by the constantly soaring demands of all the departments and it seems hard to realize that there has been any healthy growth in our legitimate public needs to justify such demands. The city's revenues in the past decade, as has been shown, have increased about 50 per cent, and in the light of the ordinary rules of business it would appear that when the public resources are at flood tide it would be possible by efficient conduct and proper economy to establish a surplus fund from which could be paid, at least in part, new projects, or else lead up to a reduction in the tax rate and we all should appreciate how essential a low tax rate is to the general welfare of Newport. I believe that in the operation of the municipal machinery there are some leaks that should be stopped some causes of extravagance that should be eradicated, some non essentials that can be dispensed with.

I believe, futhermore, some of the departments are burdened with a superfluity of salaried officers. The city is a business corporation, of which you are the directors, and its actual requirements in this respect should be carefully and impartially ascertained by you. The public servant filling similar positions of his kind in the employ of other corporations is not entitled to and should not receive any more compensation for his services than does the latter; generally his hours are shorter and his labor lighter, considerations which should have some effect in determining his pay. I think that investigation and re-organization will result in the saving of thousands of dollars annually and that steps should be immediately taken, as it must be evident to all of us that retrenchment in all the departments has become extremely urgent.

The promotion of several projects to improve and beautify the city await the action of your honorable body, the Washington Street boulevard, the widening of Bath road, the improvement of Market square and the reclamation of the Almy's Pond land being among those in a more or less advanced preliminary stage. It must be plainly clear to all of us that the realization of these undertakings involves the expenditures of such large sums of borrowed money as to defer the completion of some of them for years. Market square should be improved this year, although I do not believe $12,000 should be spent as the proposed plan calls for, that amount being excessive and an unnecessary outlay unless a part of it be used to widen the square at the junction with Thames street. I believe that we can dispense with some of the elaborate features of the plan without losing any desirable effect in the ornamentation or impairing the usefulness of the square.

The Washington street boulevard is making slow progress, meeting with the opposition of those property holders who refuse to co-operate with the city and who demand exorbitant compensation, regardless of the original prices paid for their property and seemingly unappreciative of the enhanced value the construction of the boulevard will give their holdings.

Commendable progress is being made in the Bath Road widening, owing to the generosity and public-spiritedness of Mrs. Rives and Senator Wetmore and the purchase of land by the city. Our efforts to complete this great improvement should not cease, as it is the most important work of those under contemplation and means much for the enhancement of the city.

The Almy's Pond project is assuming definite shape, due to the active interest and praiseworthy energy, of the Loyal Order of Moose. It has been said it will require a great amount of money to finance these projects, and if we are to go on with our present practice of borrowing they will cost double what they should, I have on other occasions expressed the opinion that the city should buy its own bonds by using a part of the sinking funds. Holders of our bonds seem to consider their purchase a good investment and why should not we? We would use our own money, pay ourselves interest and on the maturity of long-term bonds practically pay the principal with the accumulated interest.

As an illustration of our present methods of issuing bonds to raise money, let me cite the City Hall four per cent. bonds for $153,000 which mature in 1948. On these bonds we pay the non-resident bondholders $6,120 annually. In 1948 we shall have paid these bondholders in interest $306,000 for the use of $153,000, an enormous amount of money to send out of the city to non-resident bondholders.

Our present method of disposing of garbage is crude and shamefully backward. As far back as 1911 a joint committee of this body and the Board of Health was appointed to consider this matter, which is one of the most important questions that await solution and one upon which depends somewhat our reputation as a health resort and our future prosperity. The committee visited several cities and inspected various kinds of incinerators, and in an exhaustive report recommended the disposal of house offal by incineration. Since then the development and improvement in incinerators has been so great that they are being operated in several cities not only with success from a sanitary standpoint but with financial profit as well. We should no longer continue the antiquated dumping methods now in use. I would urge you to take immediate action so that another year will find us in that advanced position in this particular feature which every interest of this community demands we should assume.

The federal authorities are steadily adding to their industrial plants and the near future will probably see an expansion of other governmental institutions in Newport, and we should co-operate in every way in furtherance of these movements. It is superfluous to remark that the people of Newport appreciate these welcome acquisitions to their material prosperity.

Recently much concern was manifested at the apparent effects certain alleged conditions were having on the present and future prospects of the expansion of governmental work here. The alleged cause of this concern in my opinion was not so alarming and widespread as to justify the unmerited publicity and unwise agitation which followed. We can assure the naval authorities that we are willing and able

CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed. 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
MISS E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916.

NOTES.

Reminiscences of Newport by Dr. Henry E. Turner, January, 1831. Manuscript in possession of the Newport Historical Society.—E. M. T. continued.

They were Thomas G. Pitman, the General Treasurer of the State, William Freeborn, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and President of the Town Council, George Hall, and Thomas Bush. Others being much younger were less prominent. (As we have been lately authoritatively told that Newport is no place for industrial enterprize, and there is no need here of any classes between the very wealthy and those who subserve their wishes and supply their wants, in other words, between Snobdom and Lackeydom, it is not desirable to foster the memory of the men and the days when there was an independent character and a substantial basis of thrift and substance in this community, which seems to be threatened with extinction.)

I take leave to express the sentiment that the tendency to change ancient names of localities is to be discountenanced and reprobated, not only as a violation of correct taste, but as calculated to induce future disastrous complications in the titles to real estates.

Having referred cursorily to the tanning industry which is now totally extinct, and which was last represented in one of its branches by Messrs. John and Joseph L. Bush, who only partially dressed sheep skins until a recent period, when even that was abandoned, I think I can do no better than to call your attention to some of the other means of sustenance which are now non-existent. It is true that there can be no comparison instituted between the activity and the redundant resources of Newport in the period between 1760 and 1770, and that between 1820 and 1830, but some of the habits of past generations, still kept up the receding shadow of former prosperity.

There were a few ships still engaged in foreign trade to the East Indies, and to Europe; there was a considerable number of craft, chiefly Brigs, in the West India trade, and quite a large number of smaller vessels in the coastwise trade, and even as late as 1830, few young men grew up in Newport but who looked to the sea as their natural element, and resorted to Maritime pursuits as their necessary resource for success in life.

Commencing about 1825, a very earnest effort was made to identify Newport with the whale fishery, and at one time, I think, as many as fifteen ships belonging here, were employed in that pursuit, with crews and officers largely recruited here.

These vessels were generally built in Newport, and rigged here, and they involved the employment of ship carpenters, and ship joiners, and caulkers, and block makers, and sailmakers, and riggers, and painters, and black smiths, and rope makers.

There were, in my recollection, seven rope walks in more or less active operation, to wit. Brinley's on Catherine Street, running east from Greenough Place, not then laid out, one opposite near where Fir street now runs, and parallel with it; two at the head of Touro street, one of them where Kay Street now is adjoining the wall of the Jewish Cemetery, then surrounded by a brick wall, the other parallel and about one hundred feet west from it, both run by Deacon George Tilley. There was one of Abraham Tilley, on Warner Street near Callender avenue, and parallel with it. There was one of Caswell and Bulloid, running on Farewell Street, north from Walnut Street, and one, Tew's Ropewalk, parallel with State Street, of which some small pieces are, or were, not long since, remaining to tell the tale of what had once been an important factor in the prosperity of Newport.

There were four Rum Distilleries, to wit: Ruggles' on Woolen Mill Wharf; Whitehomes, corner Thames and Howard Streets; Bull's on Bull Street, and Northam's on Northam's wharf. Although this rum business is not very creditable to our Ancient townspeople, from our point of view of today, it is a subject admitting of a good deal of speculation as to whether the expenditure of a large amount of energy in the production of that commodity was not quite as profitable and possibly quite as conducive to moral elevation, as the expenditure of a very much greater amount of energy in the consumption of the same objectionable style of merchandise manufactured by other people, on the part of this generation of cormorants.

The molasses trade involved the use of vast numbers of casks, most of which were manufactured in Newport. Coopers were on almost every wharf, and the docks were filled with bundles of hoop-poles, soaking in the salt water, preparatory to use. No such exhibitions appear now.

The Long Wharf was lined with boat builders' shops, always kept busy, up to their full capacity, making boats for our own vessels, and for vessels from all points along our coast. Newport built boats being esteemed better than any other build. This is now a comparatively languishing business, although it is safe to say that no better than Newport boats are or can be built.

Where are Daddy Hart's gang of riggers? Echo answers, where? From twelve to twenty men were almost constantly employed, within my observation, in active work, rigging and dismantling and rerigging the vessels belonging to the port.

Mr. Hart was a small sized man, of remarkably reliable character, and had, during a very long life, the implicit confidence of all the men engaged in maritime pursuits, dating from the days of George Champlin and Gibbs and Channing. He died about 1863 at a very advanced age, nearly one hundred, and was familiar to all Newport people, and most highly esteemed and respected.

(To be continued.)

Queries

8123. GREENE—Information is desired of Thomas Greene (and his descendants) who was born at West Greenwich, R. I., Dec. 6, 1745, died at Nantucket, October, 1829. He was a Quaker and Loyalist and was driven from his home by the Revolutionary Army, went to Nova Scotia, returning to the United States after the close of the war. One of his daughters married Jethro Mitchell of Nantucket.—M. H.

8124. BURLESON—Wanted, ancestry of John Burleson of "Providence, R. I.," who had sons: Daniel Burleson and Stephen Burleson, and daughters: Hannah Burleson, born July 17, Pownal, Vt., married Jaspar Chaffee of Berkshire, Vt., and Sally Burleson, born March 18, 1797, New Haven, Vt., married Warren Chaffee of Berkshire, Vt. Who was the wife of John Burleson? Her ancestry is wanted.—E. A.

8125. MAXON, MOSHER—Wanted, ancestry of Lydia Maxon, who married Hugh Mosher (son of Stephen), who came, in 1636, located in Salem, then in Providence, and died in Newport, R. I., 1694.—P. A.

8126. BLAKE—Am desirous of obtaining the date of birth and death of one George Blake, drummer boy, of West Springfield, Mass., enrolled in Captain Enoch Chapin's company and Colonel Timothy Donulson's regiment; enlisted May 4, 1775, service three months, four days; company return dated Roxbury, Oct. 6, 1776. He also served under Captain Nathan Rowles's company, Colonel John Jacob's regiment, enlisting Aug. 1, 1775, service five months and five days, in and about Providence, R. I. Will be very grateful to anyone who can furnish me with these dates or tell me where I can obtain them.—C. C.

8127. CHAMBERLAIN—I want to ask any one who is interested in the early settlers of Hingham and Hull, if they have any knowledge of the youngest and probably posthumus child of John (2) Chamberlain, the Quaker, Jane, born in Newport, R. I., 1667. Did she live and remain in Newport, or did she go to the relatives of her father in Hingham, or is anything known of her life? I am seeking the surname of Jane who was married to John Ripley in Hingham, Oct. 13, 1686, and possibly she was this Jane Chamberlain.—D. D.

8128. TURNER, PAINE—Wanted, the ancestry of Elizabeth Paine, who married Jonathan Turner at North Kingston, R. I., June 9, 1709. They removed to Great Neck, near New London, in 1735. Was Jonathan a son or grandson of Humphrey Turner?—P. A.

8129. DYER—William Dyer and Mary Dyer (Quaker martyr) had son Charles, born 1650, died May 16, 1709. He married Mary (———?) and had son Charles Dyer, born 1685, died Jan. 7, 1727. He married Mary Lapham, born Oct. 5, 1686, died 1760, on Aug. 26, 1709. William Dyer of Newport was Town Clerk 1638; Secretary of the Colony 1640-1642; General Recorder under the Parliamentary Patent, 1647; General Attorney, 1650; Commissioner of Colonies 1655, 1661, 1662; Deputy, 1664; General Solicitor, 1665. Wanted, these dates verified.—M. S.

ANSWERS.

8103. TUCKER, HALL—Simeon Tucker son of Jabez son of Moses born 1715 mar. Sarah Hall Mar. 1, 1737.—J. P.

8104. TUCKER, CROSS—Joshua Tucker son of Simeon son of Jabez son of Moses, born Sept. 4, 1750, m. Hannah Clarke of Jonathan, second wife Dorcas Cross of Samuel & Ann Clarke Cross.—J. P.

8105. TUCKER, PERRY—Joshua Tucker Jr. son of Joshua and Dorcas Cross b. March 7, 1800, mar. Hannah Perry, June 7, 1826, dau. of Samuel and Penelope Kenyon Perry, second wife Mary Perry, sister of Hannah. Samuel Perry was the son of Simeon, son of Samuel, son of Samuel, son of Edward—third cousin to the Commodore.—J. P.

8095. WATSON—Jeffrey Watson son of Jeffrey and Hannah Gardiner Watson, b. April 10, 1760, was living in Blandford, Mass., in 1842 m. ——— Healy.—J. P.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, January 6th, 1916.

Estate of Maude Caswell Riley (now by marriage Maude Caswell Kerr.)

JOHN R. CASWELL, Guardian of the estate in Rhode Island of Maude Caswell Riley, now by marriage Maude Caswell Kerr, minor, presents his petition in writing representing that said minor is seized and possessed of a continuent right of dower in the equity of redemption of certain real estate situate in said Newport, being all that certain parcel of land together with all the buildings and improvements thereon situate in said City of Newport, and bounded Northeasterly on Rhode Island Avenue, one hundred and ten (110) feet; Southeasterly on Kay Street, one hundred one and six tenths (101.6) feet; Southwesterly on land of Robert S. Gash, one hundred eight and two tenths (108.2) feet; and Northwesterly, partly on land now or formerly of the devisees of Joseph P. Cotton, deceased, and partly on land now or formerly of Caroline T. Armington, one hundred thirty-seven and four tenths (137.4) feet; and praying that he may be authorized and empowered to join in the conveyance of said real estate by Albert Kerr, the husband of said ward, he the said guardian releasing therein the inchoate right of dower or contingent interest of said ward in said Real Estate, for the purpose of paying the debts of said minor; for the support of said minor and for the purpose of making a better and more advantageous investment of the proceeds of such sale; and said petition is received and referred to the twenty-fourth day of January instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
1-8-3w Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., January 3d, 1916.

Estate of Herbert Smith.

Request in writing is made by William Burl Sharp one of the creditors of Herbert Smith late an inhabitant of said New Shoreham deceased intestate, that said William Burl Sharp of said New Shoreham, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the 22d day of January, 1916, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
1-8-3w Clerk.

Notice to Stockholders.

Office of the Newport Gas Light Co.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Gas Light Co., will be held in the office of the Company, 181 Thames street on Monday, Jan. 10 1916, at 11 o'clock a. m.

1-1-2w A. K. QUINN, President.

Just this once

Begin again where you left off last month. Agitating a new cook stove, weren't you? Think how much better the mince pies would have tasted' New Year's day if they had been done on the bottom—Nuf said?

A Crawford Range

Perfect cooking, little fuel, tremendous heat—ask a user. The damper that no other range has is responsible for all that, the fire bricked oven bottom helps—with all its advantages it is surprising that anybody will accept any other sort of a cooker as a substitute.

Take nobody's word. But look them over.

A. C. TITUS CO.

225-229 THAMES STREET, - NEWPORT, R. I.

The Savings Bank of Newport, R. I.

DIVIDEND DAY

January 15, 1916

Money deposited on or before Saturday, January 15th, 1916, commences to draw interest on that day.

G. P. TAYLOR,
Treasurer.

The Ætna Life Insurance Company

IS PAYING ANNUALLY OVER

FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

TO POLICY HOLDERS

DAVID J. WHITE, Manager,
1005 Turks Head Building,
Providence, R. I.

8-22-1f

MACKENZIE & WINSLOW, Inc.

Successors to H. L. Marsh & Co.

Hay, Grain, Feed, Salt and Poultry Supplies.

ELEVATOR, MARSH STREET,
STORE, 162 BROADWAY

Telephone, Elevator, 1906 Store, 1905

Telephone Directory

SPRING ISSUE CLOSES FOR ENTRIES AND CORRECTIONS JANUARY 18TH AT 5 P. M.

Notify Contract Department of Desired Directory Entries. Call Union 6020.

This if a Good Time to Order Service Installed.

Providence Telephone Co.

Contract Dept. 142 Spring Street
Newport 6000

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., January 3d, 1916.

Estate of Elmer H. Day.

Request in writing is made by Nettie May Day of New Shoreham widow of Elmer H. Day late of said New Shoreham deceased intestate, that Dorcas B. Dodge of said New Shoreham, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the 22d day of January, 1916, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
1-8-3w Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

New Shoreham, R. I., January 3d, 1916.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham Administrator of the estate of WILLIAM H. DAY late of said New Shoreham deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

EDWARD S. PAYNE,
1-8-3w Administrator.

Mr. Charles E. Morrison and Dr. Henry H. Luther are enjoying a vacation in Nova Scotia.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., January 3d, 1916.

Estate of James E. Dewey.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of James E. Dewey late of said New Shoreham, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the 22d day of January, 1916, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
1-8-3w Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

New Shoreham, R. I., January 5th, 1916.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the town of New Shoreham, Administrator of the estate of CHRISTOPHER E. CHAMPLIN, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and have given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

JOHN C. CHAMPLIN,
WILLIAM R. CHAMPLIN,
1-8-3w Administrators.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Barker and Miss Florence Barker will start for the South next week to remain until spring.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

AN ORDINANCE in amendment of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance in addition to an ordinance entitled 'An ordinance granting to the Newport Horse Railroad Company permission to locate railroad tracks to be used with passenger cars in certain streets in the City of Newport' and the ordinances in amendment thereof", passed July 2, 1889.

Said ordinance is hereby amended by adding at the beginning of Section Five the following additional rule, namely:

"All Street Railway cars, running in the City of Newport, shall be operated by not less than one Conductor and one Motorman. Said conductors and motormen of each car shall keep a vigilant watch for all teams, carriages, persons on foot, and especially children, either on the track or moving in the direction of the tracks; and on the first appearance of danger to such teams, carriages, persons or children, or other obstruction, the car shall be stopped in the shortest time and space possible."

This ordinance shall take effect upon its passage.

(Passed January 5, 1916.)
A true copy: Attest—
F. N. FULLERTON,
1-8-3w City Clerk.

The National Exchange Bank.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

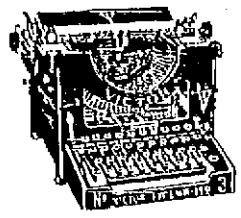
A Semi-Annual Dividend at rate of 3 per cent. per annum has been declared payable to the stockholders January 8, 1916.

GEORGE H. PROUD,
12-25-3w Cashier.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the National Exchange Bank will be held Tuesday, January 11, 1916, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business that may lawfully come before the meeting.

GEORGE H. PROUD,
12-18 Cashier.



Some of the Big Features

THAT MAKE THE

VICTOR

THE

MASTER

TYPEWRITER

1st. One-inch, double-bearing, double-wearing type-bars that insure perfect and permanent alignment.

2nd. A ribbon system that cuts ribbon expense in half and eliminates ribbon troubles.

3rd. The simplest inbuilt *decimal* tabulator at no extra cost.

4th. Removable and interchangeable platen mechanism.

5th. Improved variable line spacer with locking device.

6th. The speediest and most durable escapement.

VICTOR TYPEWRITER CO.

812 Greenwich St., New York.
Shawmut Bank Bldg., Boston.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

New Shoreham, R. I., January 6th, 1916.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham Administrator of the estate of FANNIE E. ROSE, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

EDWARD S. PAYNE,
1-8-3w Administrator.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

New Shoreham, Jan. 6th, 1916.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the town of New Shoreham, Administrator of the estate of WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

EDWARD S. PAYNE,
1-8-3w Administrator.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

"Meet me at Barney's"

We wish you a Happy and Prosperous New Year and to thank you most heartily for your generous patronage during the year just closed, and to ask a continuance for 1916, when you may be assured of always getting merchandise of known worth and reliability at the lowest possible price, together with courteous, intelligent service and surroundings of comfort and convenience.

BARNEY'S
Music Store.

140 Thames Street

We are Showing the Choicest and Largest Line of

BOOKS for Children

of all ages.

CARR'S
DAILY NEWS BUILDING.
Tel. 633

THE T. MUMFORD SEABURY CO.

Winter Shoes

Heavy substantial shoes for winter wear

Rubbers,
Rubber Boots
and
Arctics

All sizes for every age.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.
214 Thames Street.
Tel. 787

WE STILL SELL

Garden Seeds

OF ALL KINDS,

FLOUR,
GRAIN,
ETC.

Mackenzie & Winslow
[INCORPORATED]
162 Broadway Newport.

Formerly Occupied By H. L. Marsh & Co.

SWEDISH MASSAGE and ELECTRICAL TREATMENT
BY
Graduate Nurse.

HOURS 1 to 4 and by appointment.
Will call at residence.
MRS. G. PHILLIPS,
Tel. 2079 7 Tilley Avenue.
7-31-3 m

Commonwealth Hotel

(Incorporated)
Opposite State House, Boston, Mass.



Offers rooms with hot and cold water for $1.00 per day; which includes free use of public shower bath. Nothing to equal this in New England. Rooms with private bath for $1.50 per day; suites of two rooms and bath for $4.00 per day.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
TEMPERANCE HOUSE

Send for Booklet
STORER P. CRAFTS, Gen. Mgr.